The Chicago Tribune.

VOL. 25. CHICAGO, THURSDAY, AUGUST 31, 1871. NO. 26.

POLITICAL.

Proceedings of the Wisconsin Republican State Convention.

General C. C. Washburn Nominated for Governor—Milton H. Pettit for Lieutenant Governor.

Text of the Platform Adopted.

Organization of the Virginia Conservative Convention.

Democratic Nominations in Edgar County, Ill.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

WISCONSIN REPUBLICAN STATE CONVENTION.

MADISON, Aug. 30.—The Wisconsin Republican State Convention met at noon. It was fully attended, every district being represented—nearly all by two delegates, so that the highest possible number of votes were cast. Most of the leading Republicans of the State were present, making a body of thoroughly representative men.

CALLED TO ORDER.

At 12 o'clock E. W. Keyes, Chairman of the Republican State Central Committee, called the convention to order. Hon. A. Scott Sloan and Hon. H. D. Barron both called out "Mr. Chairman." The latter was recognized, and nominated Mr. E. Enos, of Waukesha, for Temporary Chairman of the convention, and he was elected, but simply expressed his thanks on taking the chair. J. H. Rountree, of Grant, was chosen one of the temporary secretaries, and after considerable discussion as to the propriety of another, Willard Merrill, of Rock, was chosen.

[illegible]

The convention then took a recess till 3 o'clock.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

On reassembling, the Committee on Credentials reported delegates from every Senatorial and Assembly District in the State.

PERMANENT OFFICERS.

Hon. C. E. Dyer, from the Committee on Permanent Organization, reported the following officers, who were unanimously elected: [illegible]

ADDRESS BY THE CHAIR.

The Chair appointed Ex-Governor Lewis and A. Finch to wait on Mr. Hazleton to the chair.

[illegible]

INFORMAL BALLOT PROPOSED.

Mr. Chandler then moved that the convention take an informal ballot for Governor, which was agreed to.

GOVERNOR FAIRCHILD.

Mr. Harris, by leave, announced that the delegates from his district were instructed to vote for Governor Fairchild. In conversation with Mr. Fairchild, while expressing profound gratitude for the honor that the people had shown him, he had still to say that he was not a candidate.

CANDIDATES PROPOSED.

Colonel Bryant, of LaCrosse, nominated General C. C. Washburn as candidate, in an eloquent speech, in which he was frequently applauded.

C. E. Dyer, of Racine, warmly seconded the nomination.

A. Scott Sloan, as he claimed on behalf of a large majority of the Republicans of Wisconsin, presented the name of Hon. Wm. E. Smith. [Applause.] Mr. Sloan proceeded in a neat speech to urge his claims.

The nomination was very warmly seconded by Hon. W. T. Price, of Jackson, of the Sixth District, who strenuously opposed Mr. Washburn's nomination.

W. W. Likens, of the Third District, replied in a speech, favoring the nomination of Mr. Washburn and hauling Mr. Price over the coals.

INFORMAL BALLOT.

The convention then took an informal ballot for Governor, with the following result: Whole number of votes cast, 264; C. C. Washburn, of LaCrosse, 148; William E. Smith, of Dodge, 111; [illegible]; scattering, 4.

The announcement of the vote for Washburn was received with applause.

FORMAL BALLOT.

The convention then proceeded to a formal ballot, in which Mr. Washburn received 158 out of 266 votes; W. E. Smith, 106; [illegible].

The result was received with great applause, and the nomination made unanimous.

ADDRESS.

Mr. Waldo, Chairman of the Committee on Resolutions, then reported a somewhat lengthy address, in place of resolutions, which was read and ordered printed.

FOR LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR.

William Pitt Dewey nominated General J. H. Rountree, of Grant, as candidate for Lieutenant Governor.

Hon. C. E. Dyer presented the name of Milton H. Pettit, of Kenosha.

J. Thorpe seconded the nomination of Mr. Pettit.

Mr. Sprague proposed the name of J. S. Curtis, of Brown County.

J. M. Flower presented the name of General J. K. Proudfit, of Dane.

Colonel Tom Reynolds seconded the nomination of General Proudfit.

The result was as follows: Whole number of votes cast, 268; Pettit, 122; Proudfit, 48; Rountree, 47; Curtis, 30; Reed, 1; Sloan, 4; scattering, 5.

SPEECH OF MR. WASHBURN.

At this stage of the proceedings, the committee appointed to wait on Mr. Washburn appeared with that gentleman, and he was presented to the convention, was enthusiastically received, and spoke as follows:

Mr. Chairman and Gentlemen of this Convention:

I should be greatly wanting in sensibility did I not deeply feel and gratefully acknowledge my obligations for this manifestation of your confidence and regard.

A committee of this convention has informed me that it has been your pleasure to place in nomination as your candidate for Governor. In appearing before you to signify my acceptance of that nomination, I beg to return you my most [illegible]

[illegible]

The convention then took a recess till 8 p. m.

EVENING SESSION.

FOR LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR.

A formal ballot for Lieutenant Governor resulted in Mr. Pettit's nomination, by a vote of 161, [illegible]

NOMINATIONS.

Messrs. Breese, for Secretary of State; Baetz, for Treasurer; Fallows, for State Superintendent, and Wheeler, for State Prison Commissioner, were renominated by acclamation for those respective offices.

THE ATTORNEY GENERAL.

The convention then proceeded to vote for Attorney General.

[illegible]

The ballot gave Barlow 162 votes, [illegible]

Mr. Barlow's nomination was made unanimous, amid applause.

FOR IMMIGRATION COMMISSIONER.

The name of Colonel Ole C. Johnson was warmly presented by [illegible], and he was nominated by acclamation, for Immigrant Commissioner.

THE PLATFORM

was then taken up. [illegible]

After some discussion and slight amendment, the substitute resolutions were adopted as the platform of the Wisconsin Republicans.

[illegible]

STATE CENTRAL COMMITTEE.

The convention then balloted for Chairman of the State Central Committee, E. W. Keyes, present Chairman, who was highly eulogized by Colonel Kores, of Sheboygan, getting 151; A. J. Turner, 106; 9 scattering.

The convention then, at 11 o'clock, took fifteen minutes' recess for the Congressional delegates to agree on other members of the State Committee, which there will not be time to send to-night.

THE SLATE BROKEN.

Until late last night, the most unprejudiced observers regarded Washburn's and Smith's chances about equal; but influences were brought to bear and combinations formed in the last twenty-four hours, that secured Washburn's success. Mr. Keyes' opponents for the Chairmanship were sanguine of his defeat till late in the day.

HARMONY.

Every confidence is felt that the action of the convention will be satisfactory to the mass of Republicans of the State; and though some papers have indiscreetly published statements to prevent the results reached, which will be advantageously used by the enemy, the defeated minority will acquiesce and cordially support the nominees.

EDGAR COUNTY (ILL.) DEMOCRATIC CONVENTION.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

MATTOON, Ill., Aug. 30.—Yesterday the Edgar County Democrats held their County Convention. For months great interest has centered in the canvass for Treasurer. John Moss, the present incumbent, Joseph Humes, a Kentucky rebel, and Dr. Tom Smith were candidates. In the township caucuses for the selection of delegates the strife was so hot that pistols, billies, and brickbats were common arguments. Hence the County Convention was looked for with unusual interest. In the convention, Humes and Moss were found to have about equal strength, and Smith, with a few delegates, held the casting votes. Balloting, however, proceeded amidst shouts, curses, and threats, until over thirty ballots had been taken, when, at the suggestion of Humes' friends, the room was cleared of all except delegates and candidates, and the next ballot nominated Humes. [illegible]

VIRGINIA CONSERVATIVE CONVENTION.

[illegible]

THE REPUBLICAN FEUD IN NEW YORK.

[illegible]

CONGRESSIONAL CANDIDATES.

[illegible]

MASSACHUSETTS LABOR REFORM CONVENTION.

[illegible]

NEW YORK.

Tone of the Gold, Stock, Money, and Grain Markets.

Rosenzweig's Victim Shown to be Miss Bowlesby, of Paterson, N. J.

Great Precautions Against the Introduction of Cholera.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, Aug. 30.—The markets for government bonds, railway shares, and gold were strong throughout the day, and the foreign exchange market weak and unsettled by the high lending rates for gold.

THE MONEY MARKET

was easy, with an abundant supply at 3 to 4 per cent on call, and 5 to 7 per cent for prime business paper.

THE GOVERNMENT BOND MARKET

was strong. Central Pacific bonds were in active demand at 100¾ to 101, with sales at 100⅞ and 101. [illegible]

THE FOREIGN EXCHANGE MARKET

was weak. Prime bankers' sixty-day sterling bills are quoted at 109 to 109¼, but transactions are reported at second hands at 108⅞. The market is unsettled by the high lending rates for gold.

THE GOLD MARKET

continues dull and firm, at 113⅜ to 113⅝. [illegible] It strengthens their reserve, of course, and enables them to get a small interest on it about the same as they get on 3 per cents. Practically, therefore, the banks are in this way made a bull on gold.

IN THE STOCK MARKET

there was quite a buoyant feeling, and an active movement in some of the stocks. Wabash was the chief feature, advancing from 69¼ to 50, from a steady demand upon orders from wealthy individuals. Pittsburgh, Erie, and Hannibal & St. Joseph were strong, and advanced. The Vanderbilt shares, Lake Shore, Reading, Ohio & Mississippi, and the St. Paul shares were firm. Pacific Mail was heavy, and some holders were selling. The general market closed strong. The movement in Wabash is helped along with the reports that the road is virtually to be consolidated with Lake Shore. The Lake Shore people are free buyers of the stock. A current story on the street is that a prominent official of the New York Central Road is negotiating in Europe for mortgage loans of forty or forty-five millions upon the company's road and property, the proceeds to be expended in buying up and cancelling the scrip.

SPECIE EXPORT.

The shipments of treasure for Europe to-day were $130,000 silver and $13,000 gold.

[illegible]

BREADSTUFFS.

The market for State and Western flours was dull, and prices generally 5c to 10c lower. Some favorite brands from spring wheat were firm, being very scarce. Southern flours were in very fair demand at steady prices.

The wheat market was very unsettled. Prime [illegible] on the spot were scarce and wanted, but the average were not in prime condition and were hard to move. There was some demand for arrival, but with very wet weather, the non-arrival of trains, and dull accounts from Liverpool, buyers were disposed to hold off.

Corn was steady.

[To the Associated Press.]

THE CHOLERA.

NEW YORK, Aug. 30.—The steamship Manhattan, from Charleston, arrived at the lower bay this evening, and was ordered to the lower bay by the quarantine officials. The passengers, some fifty in number, will not be permitted to come up to the city until Friday or Saturday. There is great vigilance exercised by the officials at quarantine, to guard against the introduction of contagion into the city. The streets of the city, however, are in a dreadful condition, and will breed pestilence, and the public are constantly urging upon the authorities speedy measures for cleaning filthy locations. Brooklyn and Jersey City are about in like condition. The City Physician of Jersey City says the place would become a fertile plague spot if ever visited by cholera.

THE ABORTION MYSTERY.

Another examination was made, to-day, at the house of Dr. Rosenzweig, and resulted in the discovery of important letters, blank death and still-birth certificates, and a long list of prescriptions. A man who gave his name as Foster, and who said he lived in Sixteenth street, Brooklyn, called on Warden Brennan, to-day, with a woman, who recognized the body. The report that the murdered girl was a niece of the Doctor's is not confirmed. The case of Rosenzweig has aroused a feeling of indignation. The number of abortionists in the city, of both sexes, is known to be large, one newspaper having business advertisements of no less than twelve of these practitioners. The city press is demanding a general clearing-out of these establishments by the police. It is believed that the indignation of the public will result in securing some action in this direction by the properly constituted authorities. Rosenzweig told a *Times* reporter, in an interview some time ago, that he would attend to an ordinary case for $100, and that he had facilities for furnishing marriage and burial certificates, the same as Madame Restell and the others had. This much he said in the belief that the reporter came in good faith to solicit his services; but when he learned that he was only a newspaper man in quest of useful knowledge, he raved and went on like a maniac, so that the reporter was in fear of his life. One very important fact, possibly new to the majority of the public, is brought distinctly out by the interview, namely, that Rosenzweig, and many others like him, have means for whitewashing sullied reputations committed to their care, as well as a sort of legal blind for committing the remains of their butchered victims to the grave without the intervention of a Coroner's jury or a proper certificate of death from natural causes.

The body of the young woman found in a trunk at the Hudson River Railroad depot on Saturday has been identified as that of Alice Bowlesby, aged 22, of 22 West street, Paterson, N. J. Two days ago Dr. Kinney, of Paterson, called at the Bellevue Hospital and said that Miss Bowlesby was missing since the Wednesday previous. She had a vaccination scar on the left arm, below the elbow, mole on the right side of the neck, and a scar under the right lower jaw, caused by an ulcerated tooth. The body was examined and the marks found. [illegible]

WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 30.—The Treasury Department is constantly in receipt of letters from all points, showing that the most intense feeling exists all over the country with relation to the recent steamboat accidents and disasters. [illegible]

A. G. MULLETT,

Assistant Supervising Architect, left to-night on an inspection tour of all public buildings in the Western cities now in process of erection.

[To the Associated Press.]

THE ALABAMA CLAIMS.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 30.—The following circular was issued from the State Department to-day: [illegible]

APPOINTMENT CONFIRMED.

The Treasury Department has confirmed the appointment of Carter Stickney as Deputy Collector at Cleveland.

INDIAN AFFAIRS.

J. A. Viall, Superintendent of Indian Affairs for Montana, has written a letter, dated Helena, Aug. 11, in which he says the reports that large numbers of hostile Indians were gathering for the purpose of making raids is without foundation.

THE REVERE DISASTER.

Continuation of the Coroner's Inquest.

BOSTON, Aug. 30.—The Coroner's Inquest in the Eastern Railroad disaster case continued to-day. Ashbel N. Brown, engineer of the Pullman train, was called, but excused until to-morrow on account of the stenographic reporter being absent.

Charles J. Gannett, sworn, testified: My occupation is that of engineer on the Eastern Railroad. I have been employed as engineer six years next April. [illegible]

Funeral of the Rev. E. S. Gannett—Donations.

[illegible]

ILLINOIS.

Donation to an Iron Mill—Soldiers' Dead.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

[illegible]

LOUISIANA.

Removal of the Secretary of State.

[illegible]

MICHIGAN.

[illegible]

FOREIGN.

Disgraceful Scenes in the French Assembly on Yesterday.

Payment to Germany of the Third Instalment of Indemnity.

The Cholera Makes Its Appearance at Hamburg.

France.

VERSAILLES, Aug. 30.—In the Assembly, to-day, there was a full attendance of Deputies, and the galleries were crowded, in expectation of decisive action on the prorogation of Thiers' powers. [illegible]

Germany.

[illegible]

Great Britain.

LONDON, Aug. 30.—The Steamship Nevada, from Boston, touched at Queenstown to-day.

[illegible]

Italy.

[illegible]

Austria.

[illegible]

West Indies.

[illegible]

Spain.

[illegible]

Africa.

[illegible]

INDIANA.

Trial of Rally Water Works at La[illegible]

[illegible]

A Catholic Priest Robbed.

[illegible]

Fall of the Floor of a Grain Warehouse.

[illegible]

THE WEATHER.

Rain Storm in Maine and New York.

LEWISTON, Me., Aug. 30.—[illegible]

ALBANY, Aug. 30.—Owing to the heavy rain last night and the stoppage of culverts, [illegible]

War Department Weather Report.

[illegible]

PROBABILITIES.

[illegible]

THE RAILWAY INTEREST.

First Spike on the Paris & Decatur Road.

[illegible]

Georgia State Railway.

[illegible]

Testing a New Steam Brake.

[illegible]

National Agricultural Congress.

[illegible]

Burned to Death.

[illegible]

THE CITY IN BRIEF.

[illegible]

Meteorological.

[illegible]

REPORTS FROM THE COURTS.

Dower Wanted—Wife Forfeited—Police Cases.

CIRCUIT COURT.

A petition was filed by Mary A. Hardy against Martin Wells and another, for the assignment of dower in the south west quarter of Section 17, 38, N. Range 13.

—Also against Robert Vial and another, for assignment of dower in the same quarter section.

CRIMINAL COURT.

A grand jury will come in this court on Monday next.

COUNTY COURT.

[illegible]

THE POLICE COURTS.

[illegible]

NORTH SIDE.

Vagrants and drunkards were the only transgressors at the Huron Street Station, yesterday.

—Mrs. Joseph Holler, of Beaver, Texas, was so terribly frightened at an affray between her husband and another man, that she fainted and died the same day from the fright.

MASONIC NOTICES.

Masonic.

[illegible]

Masonic.

[illegible]

CARPETS.

HOW CAN THEY HELP IT?

When the people see for themselves, they must acknowledge that Pardridge has the largest and handsomest stock of CARPETS in the city. Just received, 1,000 Rolls, our own importation.

C. W. & E. PARDRIDGE & CO.,
111, 113 & 115 Wabash-av.

TEA AND COFFEE POT.

THE NATIONAL COFFEE POT!

30,000 Families in the United States use them.
145,000 Persons praise the "National" every day.

It always makes most Excellent and Delicious Coffee. It is very Economical.

Manufactured exclusively by the
MERIDEN BRITANNIA CO.,
WEST MERIDEN, CONN.

NATIONAL TEA AND COFFEE POT CO.,
CHICAGO.

FLOUR.

OLD WHEAT FLOUR.

To Bakers and Shippers.

We have a stock of fresh ground Flour from prime OLD SPRING WHEAT For sale low. NORTON & CO.
Oriental Mills, Madison-st. Bridge.

REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE.
INDIANA-AV. RESIDENCE,
NEAR TWENTY-SIXTH-ST.

100 FEET FRONT. Small cash payment, balance on long time. D. WALLACE, Room 15, 116 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE,
On Wabash-av.,
Two Houses and Lots,

NEAR HUBBARD-COURT, cheap and on long time.
JAMES H. GILBERT,
4 Tribune Building.

FLAVORING EXTRACTS.

$1,000 TO ANYBODY!

Who will, by any test whatever, detect a trace of adulteration in

SEELY'S VANILLA & LEMON EXTRACTS!

They are absolutely pure. A single trial proves their superiority. The Chicago trade supplied by WM. F. FULLER, 81 Union Park place.

TOILETINE.

LADIES!

[illegible]

BUSINESS CHANGES.

NOTICE.

Mr. JAMES F. GILLETTE, having sold his interest in the firm of A. E. KENT & CO. [illegible]

ALBERT E. KENT.
SIDNEY A. KENT.
JAMES F. GILLETTE.

Chicago, Aug. 30, 1871.

ASSESSOR'S NOTICE.

ASSESSOR'S NOTICE.

STATE OF ILLINOIS, COOK COUNTY,
Town of North Chicago.

[illegible]

BOOKS AND STATIONERY.

BOOKS, PAPER, ENVELOPES.

FOR SALE AT
LOWEST RATES,
BY
Cobb, Andrews & Co.
81 & 83 Lake-st.

We are Sole Agents for the Celebrated

DIAMOND MILLS
Linen Writing Papers.

Dealers are requested to call and examine our stock of

BLANK BOOKS

COBB, ANDREWS & CO.,
WHOLESALE
BOOKSELLERS & STATIONERS,
81 and 83 Lake-st.

ADVERTISING AGENCY.

85,000 BONA FIDE CIRCULATION.

55 Cents,
55 Cents,
55 Cents,
55 Cents,
55 Cents.

SHARP & THAIN

Will insert advertisements in the FIVE RELIGIOUS PAPERS of Chicago, viz.:

Advance,
Interior,
Standard,
N. W. C. A.,
New Covenant,

For 55 cents per line, or $7.70 per inch of 14 lines, each insertion. Nothing less than one inch received; or for less than four insertions.

This offer is good for all contracts made and inserted before Sept. 30, to run from ONE MONTH to SIX MONTHS. Address SHARP & THAIN,
8 Farwell Hall, Chicago.

HATS, CAPS, FURS, ETC.

CARHART, LEWIS & CO.,
WHOLESALE
HATS, CAPS, FURS,
AND
GLOVES,
43 and 45 Wabash-av.,

Offer to the trade our usual large and elegant stock at LOW PRICES. We invite the attention of CLOSE BUYERS.

CIGARS.

HAVANA CIGARS.

[illegible]

PARK & TILFORD,
921 and 923 Broadway.
New York, Aug. 1, 1871.

"SCHWEIZER'S OWN" CIGARS.
"Schweizer's Own" Fine Cut Chewing.
151 Madison-st. (Brother Jonathan.)

BUSINESS CHANCES.

FOR SALE.

The stock, good will, business, &c., of a hardware concern, established ten years ago in a growing Western city. Favorable terms to the right man. For particulars apply to MILLER BROS. & KEEP, Chicago, Ill.

For Sale or Rent.

[illegible]

SHADE TREES.

Park and Street Improvement.

[illegible]

Address F. K. PHOENIX, Bloomington, Ill.

WALTHAM WATCHES.

$14 A GENUINE WALTHAM WATCH in COIN SILVER CASES for $14. [illegible]

FURNITURE.

FASHIONABLE FURNITURE.
WM. W. STRONG,
203 Randolph-st.

HOTELS.

ST. CAROLINE'S COURT HOTEL,
Elizabeth, near cor. Washington-st.

[illegible]

WESTMINSTER HOTEL,
ON THE EUROPEAN PLAN,
Cor. Irving Place and Sixteenth-st.,
NEW YORK.

[illegible]

LAUNDRY.

MUNGER'S
LAUNDRY,
[illegible] Dearborn-st.

CLOTHING.

MORSE, LOOMIS & CO.,
MANUFACTURERS AND WHOLESALE DEALERS IN
MEN'S AND BOYS'
CLOTHING AND FURNISHING GOODS,
74, 76 and 78 Michigan-av., Chicago,
INVITE THE ATTENTION OF THE TRADE TO THEIR STOCK OF
FALL & WINTER GOODS!

The largest and most complete ever opened in the West. With the very best facilities for manufacturing, and having purchased our goods for cash before the advance, we are prepared to make lower prices than any other House.

DRESS GOODS—CARPETS.

Dress Goods.

New Importations in Fall Dress Goods. Elegant Colorings in Satteen Francais and Velour Plaids. New Shades in Plain Satteens, Serges, and French Poplins for Walking Suits.

Carpets.

Choice Patterns of Body Brussels, of our own importation. Also, the largest stock of common Carpets and Oil Cloths in Chicago.

Hamlin, Hale & Co.,
WABASH-AV. & WASHINGTON-ST.

MERCHANT TAILOR.

OUR FALL AND WINTER IMPORTATIONS
OF
CHOICE WOOLLENS
FOR MEN'S WEAR
ARE DAILY ARRIVING.

Our semi-annual DISCOUNT of 10 per cent, for THIS SEASON, ceases at 6 o'clock 31st inst. A word to the wise, &c.

ELY,
Draper, Tailor, and Importer
OF
FINE WOOLLENS
FOR GENTLEMEN.
Also Dealer in Choice NECK WEAR, LINENS, &c., &c.

EVANSTON PROPERTY.

NORTH EVANSTON GROVE PROPERTY.

All Lots 50x150 Feet,
Fronting on wide Avenues, from 75 to 150 feet wide.

This village is but a short ride from Chicago—is near to the Lake and the Evanston Colleges, and is being rapidly improved. Good inducements offered parties who will build good houses.

JOHN CULVER,
No. 65 Clark-st.

EDUCATIONAL.

BROOKS SEMINARY
FOR YOUNG LADIES,
ON THE HIGHLANDS, AT
POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y.

[illegible]

MISS MARY B. JOHNSON,
Brooks Seminary, Poughkeepsie, N. Y.

The Milwaukee
FEMALE COLLEGE.

The first term of the next year of this Institution will commence on
Wednesday, Sept. 6, 1871.

[illegible]

JAMES MACALISTER, Sec'y.

Dyhrenfurth College.

The COLLEGIATE AND HIGH SCHOOLS for boys, the YOUNG LADIES' SEMINARY, and the BUSINESS COLLEGE have been newly and elegantly furnished, and will be reopened Monday, September 4. For Scholarships and Circulars apply at 116 and 118 Randolph-st.

Pennsylvania Military Academy,
CHESTER, DELAWARE COUNTY, PA.

[illegible]

COL. THEO. HYATT, President.

THE COLLEGIATE DEPARTMENT AND THE GRAMMAR SCHOOL OF
RACINE COLLEGE
WILL OPEN SEPT. 11.

For admission apply to
REV. JAMES DEKOVEN, D. D.,
Racine, Wis.

[illegible]

MISSES E. & R. GRANT'S
BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL
For Young Ladies, 253 North Dearborn-st., will open Sept. 13. [illegible]

St. Francis Xavier's Academy,
135 WABASH-AV.,

[illegible]

MISS LATIMER'S SCHOOL,
FOR YOUNG LADIES,
311 Chicago-av., will reopen September 11.

ST. IGNATIUS COLLEGE,
413 West Twelfth-st., Chicago, Ill.

[illegible]

MRS. EDWARD S. WHITE,

[illegible]

MRS. JOHN V. BLEECKER

[illegible]

BOOTS AND SHOES.

CASH HOUSE.

Farnum, Flagg & Co.,

WHOLESALE DEALERS IN

Boots and Shoes,
10 Lake-st., Chicago,

Have received a full and complete stock of the most reliable and finest style goods manufactured in the country.

OUR

Chicago Custom Made Goods are warranted the best stock and most perfect work in the world. We will sell the best goods for less money than any House in the West.

CHICAGO WEEKLY TRIBUNE.

THE CHICAGO WEEKLY TRIBUNE

For the Week Ending Aug. 30.

[illegible]

STARCH.

DURYEAS' SATIN GLOSS STARCH.
In 6-lb. Boxes and 1-lb. Papers.

TRY IT!

Gives a BEAUTIFUL WHITE and GLOSSY FINISH, besides rendering fabrics very durable.

NO OTHER STARCH SO EASILY USED OR SO ECONOMICAL.

USE IT ONCE AND YOU WILL USE NO OTHER.

DURYEAS' SUPERIOR STARCH.
Also for Laundry.

DURYEAS' IMPROVED CORN STARCH AND MAIZENA.
MADE WITH GREAT CARE FROM THE CHOICEST CORN.

[illegible]

The Best in the World.
[illegible]
"PERFECTION OF QUALITY."

[illegible]

HENRY C. SMITH, Agent,
[illegible] South Water-st., Chicago.
WM. DURYEA, General Agent,
49 & 51 Park-place, N. Y. City.

GOVERNMENT SALE.

Large Sale of Army Clothing and Equipage.

[illegible]

FINANCIAL.

MONEY TO LOAN.

[illegible]

SCALES.

FAIRBANKS'
STANDARD
SCALES
OF ALL KINDS.
FAIRBANKS, GREENLEAF & CO.,
[illegible]

VICTOR SCALES.
VICTOR SCALE CO.
Chicago House, 158 State-st.

DISSOLUTION NOTICE.

DISSOLUTION.

[illegible]

[illegible]
THURSDAY, AUGUST 31, 1871.

THE NEW YORK DEMOCRACY.

The Democracy of New York constitute the brains of the Democratic party, or what is left of them, and furnish the [illegible] all political campaigns. Any [illegible] of the [illegible] that [illegible] directly upon the party everywhere, and of course has an effect upon the general politics of the country. Tammany has had absolute control of the [illegible] votes in New York city, and nearly as many more in Brooklyn and the river counties. These votes constitute a majority of the Democratic party of the State, because the vote outside of the city is limited, and not capable of that expansion, in cases of emergency, which the city vote is capable of. The vote of New York city and of the adjoining counties has been the political capital of Tammany, and in virtue thereof that organization has exercised a controlling influence not only in the State but in the national organization. But Tammany has overdone the thing. It was not content with political supremacy, but has resorted to bold and unprecedented robbery of the people. It has added $[illegible] to the city debt, expending the revenues annually collected from an excessive rate of taxation. For many years it was able to carry on this robbery by hiring Republicans, by making leaders in the various Republican factions its paid champions, and by dividing with Republicans a portion of the plunder. At last there was an exposure and an explosion. The New York riots and the Court House discoveries came together. Governor Hoffman saw the irreparable ruin of Tammany, and he made the riots the occasion of a violent but determined breach. He saw that it was useless to attempt to run a Democratic party in New York under the flag of Tammany; that to enter a campaign with Tweed, Connolly, and Hall was to invite annihilation, and that, without a Democratic party in New York, the National Democracy might as well disband. He therefore rescinded the orders of Tammany regarding the Orange procession, and retired sullenly to Albany to await further developments.

In New York city there are some 20,000 German voters, nearly all of whom are Democrats. In the distribution of offices, elective and by appointment, and in the apportionment of the spoils, these Germans have had little share, and wanted little. Everything has been appropriated by the Irish and the Yankees. It is not natural that Democrats should have any sympathy with a gang of robbers in whose plunder they do not participate, and hence the entire German Democracy of New York city and Brooklyn are ranging themselves against Tammany.

But the trouble is not confined to this defection. A portion of the Democracy of the State, outside of the city (we do not know how large a portion), known as the Rural Democracy, have resolved, not only to dissolve partnership with Tammany, but to destroy it. Union with Tammany is fatal in every rural district, and fatal to the party throughout the country. The coming State Convention, which meets near the close of September, will be the arena wherein Tammany Hall will fight its great fight in the party, and, if defeated there, will fall back upon its retainers in New York city, assuming the attitude of a public enemy—its hand against every honest man, and every honest man's hand against it. It is in possession in New York city, and the term of Hall and Connolly will not expire until after the Presidential election. During the eighteen months of its continued reign the managers will endeavor to convert every penny in the treasury to their own use, and, with their accumulated wealth, will bid defiance to party and to public opinion alike.

The trouble of the Democracy in the State of New York will not end in the State Convention. That body may exclude the Tammany delegates, and may denounce the frauds and pilferings of the party in the city, but it must do more. It must organize as an anti-Tammany party, and annihilate the dynasty that has appropriated the public and private property of the city for division among its followers. Nor is this all. There is an open issue between Governor Hoffman and the Tammany leaders concerning the New York riots. That issue must be met fairly and squarely, and the Rurals, in order to have the least hope of success at home, must uphold the Governor, and denounce the cowardice and duplicity of the City Government.

When the Legislature meets there must be action with respect to the New York City Government. There must be an anti-Tammany party in the Legislature, to which the Rural Democrats must belong, and with which they must act, in breaking up, revolutionizing, and destroying every vestige of the power of Tweed and his vulgar gang. Having done this, the Democratic party of the State of New York will prepare for the Presidential campaign—with Tammany left out; and Tammany Hall will prepare for the campaign with the Democracy of the rural districts left out. This is an heroic remedy; but the disease admits of no other. To carry Tammany any longer is to lose the State. They cannot do worse by putting Tweed & Company to the sword.

This breaking up of Tammany Hall will have a wholesome effect upon the Republicans of New York. It will force all those Republicans, in and out of the city, who have used their own party to promote the interests of Tammany, to break the alliance, and to act hereafter directly and openly for or against the Democratic party. In either case the Republican party will be benefited.

The disintegration of the Democratic party in the State of New York means the destruction of the party as an effective organization in the country. The Democracy have been beaten three successive times, and without New York it is hardly worth while to make another struggle. The National Democratic Convention will not be able to avoid the controversy. It will not do to say that the fight with Tammany is a mere local affair. It must take sides against Tammany, or it must go before the country as the apologist and defender of the robberies of Tweed and his associates.

But, apart from the effects upon mere party, the country will have reason to rejoice and to be grateful if this giant power, so unscrupulous and so brazen, whose aim was the possession of the National Treasury and government, shall be arrested, defeated, and overthrown. All who aid in accomplishing that result will deserve well of the American people.

A good commentary upon the manner in which these railway slaughters are regarded by railway people, whose business it is to prevent them, is contained in the despatch which came to us yesterday from Mount Pleasant, Iowa. This despatch related to an accident which occurred more than three days before the news was sent, and the victims had been buried two days before. The reporter mentions, in the most nonchalant fashion, that "it was rumored, on Saturday, that an accident had occurred" two or three miles from Mount Pleasant. The reporter further remarks that "toward evening five coffins were ordered at one of our undertakers, and then it became certain that five men had been either killed outright or had survived their injuries but a short time." And it may be stated that when, on Sunday, the victims had been buried out of sight, the rumor seemed to die away [illegible]. It was not until two [illegible] the victims had expired that the reporter had sufficient confidence in the story to trust the public with it. Perhaps it would not have been mentioned at all but for the occasion which it afforded of saying that nobody was [illegible] and of advertising the fact that "this justly popular [illegible]" is as [illegible] as any in the country," which is undoubtedly true. At least these points were duly emphasized in the report.

There was some one to blame, however, and this is admitted further on. The culpable party was a cow; and as she perished in the wreck which she had caused, the disseminators of news at Mount Pleasant do not hesitate to condemn her freely for her conduct in bringing on the accident. It was probably the failure of this cow to leave any of her remains where they could be readily found by the Coroner which caused the delay in reporting the accident. Of course, it would not do to publish an account of a railroad slaughter without finding a scapegoat of some sort to carry off the blame and leave the corporation unscathed. Hence the delay, and hence the subsequent production of the cow. Of course, the whole fault was with the cow, who cannot be too strongly reprobated in connection with this event; and if the railway company shall succeed in shifting to this blood-stained animal all the blame of the shocking affair, it will doubtless be the policy of every other corporation expecting, or having reason to expect, similar calamities, to provide themselves with cows on which to shift the responsibility. The cow is not a beast of burden in this country, but she will evidently serve to bear the blame in such contingencies; for she has not only the advantage enjoyed by corporations—that of having no soul to damn—but she also has no pockets to bleed. In short, the cow is a wonderfully serviceable animal.

NEXT SESSION OF THE LEGISLATURE.

The Legislature of Illinois stands adjourned to meet in this city on the 15th of November. The Governor, State officers, and State archives are required by the constitution to remain in Springfield. The first act of the Legislature after meeting would naturally be to appoint committees to wait upon the Governor and inform him that the General Assembly had met and was prepared to receive any communication he might wish to make to them. The committees would then send the Sergeant-at-Arms to engage berths for them in the sleeping car, and, if successful in getting them, would proceed to Springfield and perform the duty assigned to them—the Legislature, meanwhile, taking a recess. The Governor, being informed that the Legislature was in session somewhere, would get a sleeping-car ticket for his private secretary and send him to Chicago with his message, and the joint committees would return in due time. The business of the session would then begin, and one of the first things wanted would be a report from the Auditor, of warrants drawn on the Treasury since the last session adjourned. To obtain this somebody must go to Springfield. Then information would be wanted concerning the public schools, the charitable institutions, the river improvements, the State debt, etc., etc., for each item of which there must be a messenger despatched to Springfield, with the usual delays, and every mistake made in the errand will require another trip of two hundred miles by rail. When bills are passed they must go through the same process to procure the Governor's approval, and at the last end of the session, when minutes are of more value than hours at any other time, the Governor and the Legislature will still be two hundred miles apart.

All this is absurd enough, and when it is known that the Common Council of Chicago have no authority to appropriate money to provide halls and committee rooms for the use of the Legislature, and that the Legislature cannot confer such authority upon them (as it would be a special act amending the charter of a city, and, therefore, prohibited by the constitution), the obstacles to holding a session in this city become formidable indeed.

THE "CORNERING" BUSINESS.

If the corner on wheat, now being run in this city, operated only to the detriment of one or both of the two parties known technically as the bulls and the bears, the community would take little interest in the transaction. The one party sold wheat which they did not own, hoping to be able to buy it in at a less price before the day of delivery. The other party bought the same wheat, believing themselves able to cause an advance in prices, which would bring them a profit. So far the chances were about equal, and the average citizen can have little sympathy with the losers, to which ever party they may belong.

But the wheat corner is of vital concern to the public. A battle between the longs and the shorts in grain, like that now raging in Chicago, causes loss to thousands of innocent parties, just as the crash of contending armies on neutral ground brings death and desolation to thousands who had no interest in the quarrel that led to the fray. Vessels have been lying at our wharves for several days past unable to load, because the shippers were unable to buy grain at the artificial prices that have resulted from this excitement. Many flouring mills, here and elsewhere, have been closed, or are running on short time, for the reason that the millers cannot afford to buy the wheat at present prices, and sell the flour at the prices which will rule after the corner has expired by limitation, at 3 o'clock to-day. And not a few country shippers, who had legitimately sold their grain to arrive this month, find themselves unable to send it here in time, owing to the pressure for cars to bring in grain to sell before the high prices disappear; these men are obliged to lose twenty or twenty-five cents per bushel on their own property, as they can only fill their contracts by purchasing the wheat at an exorbitant price from the combination. The corner is deranging the course of the grain business in many other ways which it is needless to specify. More: there is too much reason to fear, judging from the history of corners in this city, that the derangement caused by it will continue for months to come. The market will be unsettled, and buyers will avoid it so generally as to induce a depression of several cents per bushel below the price that would otherwise have been obtainable for wheat here. Such a result would work a hundred times more detriment to the farmer and the legitimate grain dealer in city and country than the little advantage gained by selling a few car loads at artificial prices.

One of the speakers at a meeting in the Nineteenth Ward, held on Tuesday night, is thus reported:

> "Ald. Clarke, in his speech, told how he had worked things in the Council. In order to secure the North Side appropriations he had united with some West Side members to secure the Union Park appropriation, and he was not ashamed of it."

This is a frank statement. When the appropriation ordinance was before the Council, the job of purchasing an addition to Union Park, the ultimate cost of which will not be less than $250,000, was proposed. In order to afford some reasonable pretext for voting for such a barefaced operation there were other jobs gotten up. A bridge, &c., at Healy slough, $25,000; a bridge at North Halsted street, $30,000; a new engine house and lot, North Division, $30,000. These four jobs were consolidated, and put through by the votes of the same Aldermen.

The North Division pays about one-fourth of the taxes of the city. Its share of the cost of adding two and a half acres to Union Park will be $62,500. Alderman Clarke says he voted for the Healy slough and Union Park jobs to get a new engine house on the North Side. The North Side will pay liberally for that engine house. The share of the tax for the three items falling upon the property in the North Division will be $[illegible], for which, owing to the sagacious strategy of Alderman Clarke, that division will get a new fire engine house and lot! Rather expensive strategy, that!

Alderman Clarke omits to state that this Union Park addition was carried against the protest of all the Aldermen representing the wards contiguous to the park, and by the votes of Aldermen representing constituents in no way, directly or indirectly, interested in or concerned for the size of that park. It was an outrageous job imposed upon the city, for which there can be no justification.

A SLIGHT MISTAKE.

Some of the papers had an announcement a day or two ago, that the editor of the New York *Tribune* had branded the editor of THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE as "a sublime liar." Now this sounded so very much like Mr. Greeley that even to our *mens conscia recti* (for which Mr. Greeley will overhaul his Æneid, and when found make a note of) the statement did not seem improbable. The fact is, it is customary with Mr. Greeley to denounce all who differ from him as liars. It becomes necessary, therefore, that certain degrees of comparison shall be devised by which Mr. Greeley can express just how much his contemporaries differ from him in opinion; or, in other words, how great "liars" they are. Thus, Mr. Greeley should either have a graded numeral system of classifying his opponents, as "No. 1 Liar," "No. 2 Liar," "No. 3 Liar," etc., (care being taken to spell liar with a capital), or maybe "Liar in the first degree," "Liar in the second degree," etc., or (what would, perhaps, be better adapted to Mr. Greeley's rhetorical style) a series of progressive adjectives should be adopted, which should grade the Lie (with a big L) as firmly as Touchstone hath done it in his notable disquisition on the subject. According to this Philosopher (that is, he of the Arden Forest, not he of the Chappaqua farm) "the lie seven times removed" consists of (1) the Retort Courteous, (2) the Quip Modest, (3) the Reply Churlish, (4) the Reproof Valiant, (5) the Countercheck Quarrelsome, (6) the Lie with Circumstance, and (7) the Lie Direct. Now, Mr. Greeley has thrown away all the subordinate grades, and come at once to the Lie Direct: that being better adapted to the long-range practice of newspaper warfare than the Retort Courteous, or even the Countercheck Quarrelsome. But the Philosopher of Chappaqua does not stop with the Lie Direct, but rather adopts that for his simplest form of reproof; the designation of a very common grade of unfortunates, who dispute some of Mr. Greely's theories, but do not do it with sufficient energy or vigor to command any serious effort of his in reply. To such a policy it will be seen how necessary is a neat system of epithets which should grade mankind systematically, according to the degree of their turpitude. Thus we should have:

The Liar (simple)—Any one who assumes to doubt any of the Philosopher's statements or theories;

The Stupid Liar—Any one who makes bold to deny those theories altogether;

The Infernal Liar—Any one who disputes the Philosopher, and adduces reasons to show him to be wrong;

The Contemptible Liar—Any one who, in addition to these offences, goes on to indulge in levity, or to point out the ridiculous aspects of the Philosopher's position;

The Stupendous Liar—A special degree for those who indulge in unfavorable remarks concerning the Philosopher as a candidate for the Presidency;

The Sublime Liar—Any one who combines two or more of the above offences.

To these might be added supplementary or intermediate degrees, according as the necessity for them might be developed. Sublime Liar, we felt confident, was the highest degree in the category, and took pride in that thought. But this emotion was speedily dissolved when along came the Philosopher's newspaper with this wretched substitute for the "lie direct," with variations:

> "THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE has a sublime contempt for truth. It asserts that the editor of this journal has [illegible] the proposition that 'an occasional lapse from virtue is not a crime in a husband, provided he repents [illegible] of the error.' It goes on to represent us as holding that 'the lapses of the husband are to be condoned, while his injured wife is to be hauled out of the [illegible] and [illegible], if, from neglect, [illegible], or any other "unnatural excitement," she goes and does likewise.' Can Chicago boast another such Munchausen?"

Now, the two or three lines of this extract which are the Philosopher's own are as quiet and dignified as need be, not at all like Mr. Greeley. *If* we had used any such language as that which our amiable contemporary places in quotations, we should, perhaps, have deserved the censorious remarks between which the alleged quotation is sandwiched. But, as we never said anything of the sort charged to us, nor imputed to the Philosopher any language, upon the subject named, to which his name is not signed, the conclusion is inevitable that somebody about the New York *Tribune*, and evidently the responsible editor thereof, has a "contempt for truth" which is not only "sublime," but which goes beyond that point to take that proverbial step which intervenes between the sublime and the ridiculous. Notwithstanding this we cherish no offence, and our schedule of epithets is at the Philosopher's service, for use during the coming campaign, which will probably be very irritating. Also, a hint from Mr. Greeley's rival philosopher, the Touchstone already quoted. That philosopher, after summing up the several degrees which lead to the lie direct, remarks:

> "All these you may avoid but the lie direct, and you may avoid that, too, with an *If*. I knew when seven Justices could not take up a quarrel; but when the parties were met themselves, one of them thought but of an *If*, as '*If* you said so, then I said so;' and they shook hands and swore brothers. Your *If* is the only peacemaker; much virtue in *If*."

And so if Mr. Greeley had said "*If* THE TRIBUNE said so and so, then I say so," all might still be well, and the Philosopher would have been sublime instead of ridiculous. Our conclusion upon the whole matter is that the Philosopher has been following King Lear's advice, getting himself glass eyes, and, like a scurvy politician, *seems* to see the things he does not. Or perhaps the office boy cut the offensive paragraph out of some other newspaper and marked it "CHICAGO TRIBUNE." At all events, we forgive the Philosopher, and wish him better luck next time.

A private letter from a Chicago importer now at the East says: "The New York importers are in a great flurry about our new arrangements for entering goods at Chicago, by the Montreal steamboat line and the bonded freight line. They declare that if we persist they will cause all New York capital to be withdrawn from Chicago, and then, if European dealers go to giving us credit, they will combine to keep all such out of the American markets."

Of course, all this is mere bluster. Capital will go where there is remuneration for it, and New York capital will not form an exception to the rule. But we have reason to believe that the spirit shown in the menace which we have quoted is not the spirit of the more respectable importers of New York; that, on the contrary, the spirit which prevails among them is expressed by the newspaper of that city which, while calling attention to the rapidly-increasing consumption of foreign goods at the West, says "it is important to cherish the present course of trade by offering inducements for its continuance." If this advice is carried into practice in good faith, the same journals claim that "the chief market for foreign goods must be in the cities of the seaboard" will undoubtedly be admitted by the cities of the interior. But in view of the advantages which we have recently acquired, the commission of those seaboard cities to import for us will hereafter only be in force "during good behavior."

Agnes Norman, the quiet and gentle English nursemaid who is supposed to have gone about from family to family which she served, strangling to death the children entrusted to her care, has been acquitted of all the capital charges, and only found guilty upon one lesser one, of attempting to strangle a little boy whom she was set to nurse. For this she gets ten years at penal servitude. It was proven at her trial that several children had died suddenly while under her care, and the general opinion still is that the girl has a mania for destroying life. To convict her, however, when no motive except [illegible] could be assigned, was hard, since insanity, even when malice co-exists, often acquits the culprit. The case is a very remarkable one, and is only equalled by the somewhat similar one of the American railroad and steamboat corporations, whose managers [illegible] to [illegible] for destroying life, though on a much larger scale than poor Agnes. N. B. None of these have as yet got [illegible] as much as ten years' penal servitude.

The Boston *Advertiser* says of Butler that "wherever he goes he hears this reason for his not being Governor: 'We can put up with a thousand things as far off as Washington which we could not put up with so easily in our domestic affairs.'" This, it will be seen, is precisely the contrary of the reason which THE TRIBUNE took occasion to adduce, a few weeks since, for the election of Butler (provided votes enough can be obtained) for Governor of Massachusetts. That was, that if the people of that State wanted to do anything for Benjamin, they should elevate him to some local office instead of foisting him upon the whole people of the United States. For Essex County to send Butler to Washington, and make such an excuse as that which the *Advertiser* quotes, is like New York taking a vote to see whether Chicago should have the cholera or not.

THE NORTHWEST.

ILLINOIS.

The Eleventh Annual Fair of the Union Agricultural Institute will be held at Sandwich, beginning September 5, and continuing four days.

—The Polo *Press* says: "Last Wednesday afternoon, Mr. Adam Shook, of Eagle Point, was killed by a bull. The bull had been fighting a neighbor's bull, and they had just been separated, when Mr. Shook, in attempting to place a ring in the animal's nose, was attacked by the animal, which, frantic with rage, first knocked him down, and then commenced jumping upon him. He was finally removed to the house, where he since died of his injuries."

IOWA.

At Clinton, on Thursday of last week, George Woodward, aged [illegible], committed suicide by shooting himself through the head.

—On the 24th inst., Richard Aldrich, 18 years of age, of Forest City, was instantly killed at Garner, Winnebago County, while attempting to put a gun in a wagon.

—A farmer in Clayton County has raised three acres and a-half of tobacco this season, the yield of which was a ton to the acre, realizing him $1,[illegible] for the crop.

—The Waverly *Republican* says that last spring, farmers in the vicinity of Morning Town were urged to sow flax. A number of them did so, and about 1,000 acres were put in. The harvesting of this crop is now making a brisk business for that locality. There will be something over 400 tons of the straw and fibre. Of this 125 tons have already been brought to market; it is worth $[illegible] a ton. Some 7,000 bushels of seed have been shipped; this is worth $1.40 per bushel.

—The Manchester *Press* says: "Mr. D. L. De Bell, of York, brought into our office, on Wednesday, potato vines with fully developed and good shaped potatoes growing on the stalks, ten or twelve inches above the point where they entered the ground. Mr. De Bell planted a field of Early Rose, and in the middle of his field, which was an old cattle yard, never before broken up, there was about a rod square on which the potatoes presented this peculiarity. There was a good yield from the hills, of fine and large potatoes, but there did not appear to be room in the hill for all that the ground wished to produce, so the vines took to bearing in the shape above mentioned. The potatoes are from half an inch to two inches in diameter."

MINNESOTA.

C. G. Wyckoff, Manager of the Southern Minnesota Railroad Company, died at La Crosse, on Saturday morning, of pleurisy and congestion of the lungs.

—The Columbus *Democrat* says: "The mother of Dr. Newcomb, of this village, is a rather remarkable instance of longevity and good health. She is 96 years old, and during a period equal to an ordinary life-time she has never missed but two meals."

INDIANA.

A rolling-pin with which a loving wife had knocked her husband down seven times, came in as evidence in an Indiana trial.

—An Indiana man broke a chair over his wife's head a week or two ago. When he got to jail, and the clergyman undertook to talk with him, he displayed a good deal of penitence. He said he was very sorry that he had permitted his anger to obtain the mastery of him and to suffer him to do such an act, because it was a good-fashioned Windsor chair, an heir-loom in his family, and he knew he never could replace it.

OHIO.

The Cleveland *Leader* of the 28th has the following:

DIED—On Wednesday morning, the 23d inst., at the house of her brother-in-law, Hon. Geo. W. Julien, in Centreville, Ind., of consumption, Miss Maria L. Giddings, eldest daughter of the late Hon. Joshua R. Giddings. Her remains, accompanied by her only sister, Mrs. Julien, were taken to the home of her childhood, in Jefferson, Ashtabula County, and on Thursday the 24th, surrounded by a circle of long-cherished and early friends and [illegible], were deposited in their last resting place beside those of her father and kindred dead. The deceased was the inseparable companion of her father during the last years of his life, fully sympathizing with him in his efforts on behalf of the oppressed, and sharing his labors [illegible] with all who labored to break the yoke of the oppressor. A widely extended circle of friends, who knew her as an earnest worker in the anti-slavery cause nearly a quarter of a century since, will mourn her departure. She was with her father in Montreal at the time of his death, and [illegible] accompanied his remains to their home in Jefferson. Her last work was securing the place [illegible] to the erection of the [illegible] upon the grave of her father.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The Lowell *Courier* asks its exchanges to quit calling it the "Low. Cour."

—A newly-elected [illegible] boasted that he [illegible] every inhabitant and began on [illegible] killed him.

—Some San Francisco thieves got under the floor of the fair pavilion and tapped the huge cask which supplies the cologne fountain.

—A deer from Japan, [illegible], only seven inches high and nine inches in length, and in perfect health, is one of Boston's present attractions.

—A hotel-keeper in Penn Yan, N. Y., has sued the Board of Excise of the village for $5,000 damages for refusing him a license.

—A New Orleans man, while sitting over a charcoal fire frying some fish, was overcome by the fumes, fell with his face in the pan, and was dead when found.

—At the clam bake of the Fat Men's Association, in Norwalk, last week, there were over 1,500 persons present, 300 of whom weighed over 200 pounds each.

—A druggist has been sued for damages in Waverly, N. Y., for selling laudanum to a man's wife, and the jury have awarded damages to the husband.

—Liberia, last season, produced 300,000 pounds of sugar; 45,000 pounds of coffee; 10,000 pounds of ginger, and 40 tons of white arrowroot—the latter being prepared for market.

—A bell-boy in the Maxwell House, Nashville, Tenn., ran up five flights of stairs with an ice-pitcher in his hand on one of the warm days last week, and fell dead with a ruptured heart at the top.

—The Houston (Texas) *Telegraph* announces the following bit of political wisdom: "Put one rotting potato into a bin of sound tubers and it will infect a good many of its companions. So it is with tyranny and its supporters."

—Among the articles exhibited at the San Francisco Mechanics' Fair is the California pitcher plant, which has been grown in country places, where flies are abundant, with great success. Flies seek the interior of its blossom, but stick there and their career is ended.

—An awkward young man, while rowing a lady on Irondequoit Bay a few days ago, fell overboard. She pulled him into the skiff by the hair, put him ashore, and then rowed away home, leaving him on the beach to dry and to lament the results of his stupidity.

—The Memphis *Avalanche* mildly remarks: "Within the last week the tones of the revolver, derringer, and shot-gun have broken the stillness of our city's air three times, and the corresponding number of unfortunates now sleep in the valley. Verily it begins to look like the old times of 1864 and 1865."

—A pony eight hands high, a phaeton covered by a canopy not much larger than a gentleman's pocket handkerchief, a footman of 9 summers, and small of age, thoroughly liveried, and wearing the prescribed high hat and silver buckle, are the latest novelty seen on Bellevue avenue, Newport. This establishment is the property of an individual who has acquired the mature age of 4½ years.

—A young man in New Hampshire agreed with an acquaintance that if he would eat six quarts of boiled custard, he would swim two miles in a pond. The challenged man disposed of the custard, and the next morning the other swam to the prescribed point, and then turned around and swam back into the lake some twenty rods, giving as a reason that his friend, on finishing the pudding, licked the spoon, and he wanted to do the square thing.

—New Orleans is threatened with another flood. The levee has caved in between Carrollton and Camp Parapet, seven miles above the city, and if not repaired immediately, before the river rises again, the whole of the city will be from four to eight feet under water. The levee at the point where it has broken is fifteen feet high, and it will not take much of a rise to send water through it. It is singular that, instead of going to work to repair it, the city and State are quarrelling about whose place it is to do it.

—The Worcester (Mass.) *Spy* has the following account of one of its carriers: "A novel and most faithful *Spy* carrier, it appears, has been put upon one of the northern routes of this city, in the person of an intelligent spaniel dog. This animal, belonging to a farmer near Barber's Crossing, comes to the regularly appointed place near the crossing every morning before the passing of the Nashua train, and, taking the paper in his mouth as it is thrown out by the expressman, diligently conveys it to the residence of his master. The faithful canine, after receiving his charge, watches the train with much apparent interest till it is nearly out of sight, and then, giving a significant wag of his tail, darts for home with telegraphic speed."

—In a recent case tried in the United States District Court for Northern New York, a curious point was decided. A person coming from Canada into the United States refused to allow certain trunks to be examined by the officers of the customs, whereupon the trunks were seized, opened, and ascertained to contain $7,000 in coin and notes, besides certain articles upon which duties were payable. The act of Congress of June 27, 1864, Section 1, provides that if any person passing goods through the Custom House refuses to allow any package to be inspected, it shall be opened, and if found to contain dutiable goods, the whole contents shall be forfeited. In the case above mentioned, suit was brought in the United States District Court, and the attempt to [illegible] resulted in the forfeiture not only of the articles of clothing, but of the $7,000 in coin.

POLITICAL.

The Massachusetts Democratic State Central Committee, in their address, urge the absolute necessity for thorough organization, saying that at least 30,000 voters usually do not vote in that State, and that they ought to be brought out this year.

—A glazier in New York has spent three months trying to get a contract to put one pane of glass in the new Court House. He says that it is useless to get such a contract "on the usual terms," [illegible] would make him independently rich. The man who [illegible] the lightning-rod has erected a brown stone mansion on the profits of the job.

—Some of the North Carolina Democrats, [illegible] that the people have voted down the [illegible] Convention, are calling upon the members of the Legislature, which is controlled by their party, to tax the people until they will vote a convention. Their plan is, early in the session, to levy a tax on the people adequate to pay the interest on the debt of the State (and several millions in addition), then suspend its collection, pass another Convention act, and demand that the people shall accept taxation or convention.

—The Democratic candidates for United States Senator in Kentucky seem to have increased in number since the election. Ex-Senator Thomas C. McCreery, who was defeated for re-election last winter by Governor Stevenson, wishes to succeed Mr. Garrett Davis in 1873. Mr. J. Proctor Knott seems to be earnest in pushing his claims. Ex-Governor Bramlette, who is one of the [illegible] Bourbons, is growing in favor. Mr. James B. Beck is the only Conservative Democratic candidate. Governor Leslie, however, still seems to be the favorite.

PERSONAL.

Ah Bung is a renowned Chinese pugilist in San Francisco.

—John Calhoun Clemson, a grandson of John C. Calhoun, was killed on a South Carolina railroad last week.

—Mrs. Cassandra Holland, who died in Perrymansville, Md., on the 10th, was one of the oldest [illegible]—112 years.

—Saratoga opens its eyes because a Russian Count and Countess have opened a thread-and-needle store there.

—The largest single coal-operator in Pennsylvania is A. Pardee, of Hazleton, who began life a poor man, and is worth $6,000,000.

—Wilson, the murderer, who is confined in the Connecticut State Prison, is on a new tack. He has stopped work on his autobiography, and has begun to work, having a good cry every day. His attendants think him weak, and say that he will "squeak" before he goes to the gallows.

—A woman in the attic of Hon. Bowen H. Ward, at Turnwold, Georgia, found among the papers a first-rate love letter written to a young lady by William H. Seward, when he was a teacher there, and before he had begun to [illegible] despatches "with the honor of assuring you sir of my distinguished consideration and esteem."

—The Cumberland Valley Railroad has [illegible] employ at Bridgeport, opposite Harrisburg, a switch-tender named Fred. Arnell, who has been in the service of the company in that capacity ever since the opening of the road—thirty-four years. In rain and sunshine he has ever been at his post, and although 80 years of age, he daily turns the switch. Mr. Arnell was born in France, and fought under the leadership of Napoleon Bonaparte in the memorable wars between 1812 and 1815.

—Judge W. W. Boardman, an eminent citizen of New Haven, died at his residence in Hillhouse avenue, last Sunday morning. He was at one time Speaker of the Connecticut House of Representatives, and represented the New Haven District in Congress in the sessions of 1840 and 1841. He was 77 years of age at the time of his death. For years Judge Boardman had been one of the wardens of the old Trinity Church in New Haven, and has taken an active part in the diocesan and general conventions of the Protestant Episcopal Church. He was a man of large wealth, and one of New Haven's public-spirited citizens.

—The *Weekly Nautical Gazette* has official information that the bodies of the acting and assistant engineers, G. W. McGowan, H. W. Merian, A. Mitchell, and W. Shoubury, who were attached to the monitor ironclad Weehawken when she sank in Charleston harbor, on the 6th of December, 1863, have been taken from her wreck—having been found at their posts in the engine-room of the ill-fated vessel, and that they will reach New York this week in the Charleston steamer. They were identified by their clothing, etc. Information is desired from their friends as to what disposition is to be made of the bodies, and in the absence of such information they will be buried in the burial ground attached to the Naval Hospital in Brooklyn.

—Foster, who murdered Avery D. Putnam in a street car, with a car-hook in New York, is getting fat in prison. He eats ravenously, always sends his plate back empty, and takes a good deal of exercise. He is visited daily by a number of sympathizing friends. With the exception of his wife, Foster is visited by none of his relatives. His father has never set his foot within the prison walls, and, it is said, never will. After doing his utmost to save his son from an ignominious death, he leaves him to his fate. As Foster's case now stands, he will probably not suffer the extreme penalty of the law for over a year to come, if, indeed, he ever comes to the gallows. The stay of proceedings granted by Judge Fullerton sends the case to the bench of Judges at the General Term, on the first Monday in November.

—Speaking of a shooting affray in that city, last Wednesday, the New Orleans *Commercial Bulletin* says: "In cases of this kind, because of the unwillingness of those men who come from the south of Europe, people of the Latin race, to tell upon one another, it is almost impossible to obtain the real facts. This is strikingly illustrated in the history of one of the men named above, Francisco Palmeante. About eight months ago he was brought to the police station, severely wounded by a cut with a knife. He refused to tell anything about it; pretended not to know who cut him, and scarcely knew his own name. While lying at the station [illegible] nursed him with care. This stranger actually sucked the blood from the wound with his mouth, and when asked his name answered, with a shrug of his shoulders, saying he did not know the wounded man, never saw him before, and yet subsequent events established the fact that he was the very man who had inflicted the wound."

—A petition has recently been filed in the Second District Court of New Orleans by the Public Administrator, setting forth that by the operation of the laws of the United States ex-Senator John Slidell has died intestate as to his confiscated estate, and that there are no surviving widow or heirs present or represented in the State of Louisiana, and that no will or testament has as yet been exhibited, or heard of as being left by Mr. Slidell. The petitioner, therefore, prays that he be appointed administrator of the estate of John Slidell, and as such put in possession of all property, rights, moneys, and effects belonging to said estate; that an inventory and appraisement be ordered to be taken, and that an attorney be appointed to represent the absent heirs of the deceased. The petition argues that the property of Mr. Slidell, sold under the United States Confiscation act, because of his participation in the rebellion, reverted to the heirs of the deceased at his death, subject to his debts, and that Mr. Slidell could not dispose of said property by will or testament. The property that had not actually been confiscated, it appears to be admitted, could have been disposed of by will. The Court made an order in compliance with the prayer of the petition, and appointed attorneys to represent the absent heirs of Slidell.

Literary Items.

THE OVERLAND MONTHLY for September has come to hand with the following table of contents: "Captain Hall's Arctic Expedition;" a description of the "Parks of London," embracing Green, St. James, and Hyde Parks; "An Ornithologist in Mexico," which contains an interesting account of the California Gulf region; "Shaker," a characteristic California story; "The Royal Academy Exhibition;" "The Mahomet of the West," a sketch of Brigham Young; "Queer Sights and Ways in Pekin;" "The Maison Mere of the Soeurs," by Theresa Yelverton, the Countess of Avonmore; "Hobbies and their Riders," a very pleasant essay; "Park's Island," a narrative written from personal inspection, by Honorable Cornelius Cole; "To Texas and By the Way;" "About the Shores of Puget Sound," the terminus of the Northern Pacific Railroad, by Captain Scammon; and the following poems: "One from the Dead," by Mrs. Piatt, and "Summons," by Ina D. Coolbrith.

OLD AND NEW for September opens with a story by Isabella Grant Meredith, called "A Tress of Hair." Martha Perry Lowe contributes a sensible paper called "Some Words About Women." Gail Hamilton was never more characteristic than in her sketch called "To Tuda by Railroad." H. G. Spaulding contributes a sketch of the life of St. Jerome. C. C. Everett discourses on "Immortality." Mr. Hale's story of "Ups and Downs" is continued another chapter of the thirty. Julia Ward Howe commences a serial called "An Idyl of Mid-Summer and Middle Age," narrating the adventures of a college orator of the gentler sex. Mr. Owen's "Looking Across the War Gulf," and "Reminiscences of Brook Farm" are continued. The poems of this number are "The Sunny South," by Joaquin Miller; "To My Wife's Silver Poplar;" "Hymn of Faith;" "Camaralzaman," and a sonnet by H. L. Spencer. The October number of OLD AND NEW will contain the first part of "The Vicar's Daughter," a new novel by George Macdonald, to be published as a serial.

We are indebted to Messrs. Root & Cady, the publishers, for the September number of the SONG MESSENGER, which contains, among other papers, an interesting analysis of Tannhauser, by Robert Goldbeck, and a timely lecture to church choirs, by P. Green; also, to S. S. Wood & Co., Newburgh, N. Y., for the September number of WOOD'S HOUSEHOLD MAGAZINE.

S. C. Griggs & Co., of this city, have in press and will shortly issue a new volume by a new Western poet, called "Ianthe and other Poems, by Barrister Paton."

Salzburg.

This town, where, it is said, the Emperors of Germany and Austria will meet, at an early day, for conference, is the ancient *Juvavum*, and the present capital of the Austrian crown land of Salzburg. It is situated on the Salza River, distant 190 miles west-southwest from Vienna by railway, and occupies one of the most picturesque points in all Europe. The river is hemmed in on both sides by precipitous cliffs, and rushes through a deep and narrow gorge, to form a junction with the Inn. The heights on either side are crowned with fine edifices, and that on the left, called the Monchsberg, is surmounted by the old castle of Hohen-Salzburg, which dates as far back as the eleventh century, and during the middle ages was used as the residence of the Archbishops who were then Princes of the German Empire as well as dignitaries of the church. This relic of feudal days is now only a military barrack. The heights on the right bank of the river are called Capuzinerburg, and are occupied by a large convent. The city proper is surrounded by walls here and there falling to decay, but it contains many beautiful buildings, mostly in the Italian style of architecture, among which is the cathedral, built in the early part of the seventeenth century. There are also numerous libraries, museums and educational institutions of different kinds. A splendid statue of Mozart adorns one of the principal squares. Salzburg is still the seat of an archiepiscopal see, has several important manufactories, and considerable trade with the surrounding country. Its population is about 15,000.

LONDON.

Reports of English Consuls on Trade and Industry in the United States.

New York—California—Louisiana—Pennsylvania—South Carolina—Georgia—Texas.

[FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.]

LONDON, Aug. 15.

A thick blue book was issued this week from the Government Printing Office, containing a series of reports by British Consuls in various European countries and in the United States, on the state of trade and industry in their respective districts, the information being mainly intended for the use of persons proposing to emigrate.

NEW YORK.

The State of New York stands first in the list of reports from the Consular Agents in the United States. The Consul, Mr. H. W. Hemans, in commencing his report, remarks that the proportion borne by the industrial to the other classes there cannot be accurately ascertained. The State census of 1865 classifies the population by "occupations," but does not carry the classification beyond the division into counties, and is, even then, very incomplete. Assuming this incompleteness, however, to be distributed with tolerable impartiality throughout its various details, the number of agriculturists and professional men in this County of Erie will stand to the number engaged in industry and trade in the ratio of 3 to 5, the ratio for Buffalo itself being 4 to 7. The condition of the industrial classes in Buffalo is, in Mr. Hemans' estimation, on the whole very prosperous, as a glance at the cottages they inhabit shows. Occasionally these cottages are built by the workmen themselves, or else they are rented by the year, the rent being paid monthly. The proprietors, however, of the great iron works build cottages for their own men, which they let out on the understanding that the tenancy is to terminate with the engagement. Single men find board either with an artisan family who have a spare room, or in one of the numerous second-class boarding houses and hotels scattered over the town. The boarding houses vary to a certain extent in business and comfort, according to the nationality of their frequenters. The food they supply is plentiful, but, generally speaking, of inferior quality and very ill-cooked. American cookery, says Mr. Hemans, ignoring the substantial point, universally affects "made dishes," and, as the maker in the houses referred to is inevitably destitute of the requisite skill, a miserable caricature of a French dinner is the result.

Mr. Hemans considers that Buffalo, on the whole—at least for the healthy—is a healthy town. The situation is favorable for drainage, and the system of sewers a very good one. But the arrangements for getting rid of the sewage at its outlets are extremely defective.

The climate of this part of the State has the reputation of exceptional equability; but the changes of temperature, especially in the spring or fall of the year, are often abrupt and extreme. Mr. Hemans advises the emigrant from England to take the precaution both to resume woollen under-clothing in good time and not to lay it aside too soon, as the occurrence of hot days, long before the regular advent of warm weather, often tempts the stranger to do. He will also do well, in selecting his lodging, to keep away from the lower parts of the town near the lake, as the typhoidal fevers prevalent throughout the Eastern States are usually of a more virulent type in those localities than on the higher ground. With regard to temperance, Mr. Hemans observes that the common sense rules accepted at home are applicable here with all the greater stringency that the climate is itself more stimulating.

Wages in Buffalo, although gradually falling, are still very high in comparison with their rate before the war. Comparing wages before and since the war, it is singular, Mr. Hemans remarks, to find that the price of unskilled labor has increased in a greater ratio than that of skilled labor, and he ascribes it to the excessive drain upon the ranks of the former caused by the greater attraction of enlistment for the unskilled than for the highly paid and trained artisan. Such a state of things, however, is already on the decline.

With regard to the purchasing power of money in Buffalo, Mr. Hemans would deduct at least one-third from the nominal value of American wages before comparing them fairly with the wages paid at home; but, taking even this into consideration, Mr. Hemans finds, from inquiry, that the emigrant laborer is better off in his adopted country than in his own.

With regard to the openings for the introduction of labor from without, the opinion general amongst employers there is that the annual average supply of applicants is pretty well equal to the demand even for skilled labor, while for unskilled labor the place has—thanks to the constant influx of Germans and Irish—reached the point of saturation. Except as servant girls, the field of employment for women seems considerably narrower than at home. Confectioneries, book-binding, clothing, etc., establishments give employment to a certain number of young women and girls, but the American artisan prides himself on keeping his womankind at home, in contradistinction to the thrifty German, who makes all the available members of his family work.

With regard to the quality of the work done, Mr. Hemans finds that new arrivals do better than the natives or old settlers, but their superiority cannot be counted upon as durable. The restless craving for change seizes upon the new-comer, and he becomes, as the phrase is, Americanized, loses all interest in his work, and is satisfied with fulfilling it to the mere letter. The Germans are in good repute as workmen, and, as they keep much apart from the rest of the population, and seek to maintain their individuality by encouraging the practice of their own language, it may be safely concluded that the process of "Americanizing" goes on much more slowly with them than with the English or Irish.

CALIFORNIA.

Consul W. L. Booker, writing from San Francisco, and referring to the State of California, reports the condition of artisans, and the industrial classes generally, to be one of unparalleled prosperity. In speaking of the different trades-unions Mr. Booker says that in the conflict between capital and labor, which ensued upon the passing of an act in 1868 by the Legislature, making eight hours a legal day's work, the trades-unions had the worst of it. After many months the majority of the members of the different unions became convinced that the point could not be carried, and, rather than remain longer unoccupied, gave up the connection with their several leagues and returned to work at the previous current wages, working, therefore, ten hours. Three or four of the largest leagues have been able to maintain their position—the bricklayers, plasterers, etc. Unions of artisans employed in the different branches of ship-building soon effected a compromise upon nine hours. One curious feature of the depression caused by the conflict referred to is, that there has been no falling off in the deposits of the Savings and Loan Societies in San Francisco, as might necessarily be expected. It was feared that the labor market would be seriously affected by competition from Chinese, but, although there are about 12,000 in the city, and 40,000 in the State, they have been absorbed in the various industries without producing any sensible effect on the value of white labor. Mr. Booker gives a very favorable opinion as to the merits of the Chinese. The early completion of the Trans-Continental Railway was due to the thousands of Chinamen employed; they proved to be admirably suited for the work, displaying not only great intelligence and industry, but capacity to endure the extremes of heat and cold necessarily encountered in the Sierra Nevada and Rocky Mountains. Owing to the demand for domestic servants continuing in excess of the supply, and to the difficulty in getting females to go into the country, a great number of Chinese men and boys are employed, the latter frequently as nurses to children.

Mr. Booker found the information he received from some sources so contradictory, and met with such unwillingness from quarters where reliance could be placed, to impart it, that he cannot attempt to estimate the actual monthly earnings of the working classes. He believes, generally, good mechanics can find nearly constant employment, but among unskilled laborers there must be considerable allowance for unemployed time. Very few native-born Americans are to be found employed in unskilled labor in the cities, and a large proportion of the mechanics throughout the State are foreigners. This, Mr. Booker thinks, is to be attributed to the disposition of Americans in Eastern States to seek their fortunes in the West, where farming offers attractions more alluring than the continuous daily work of an artisan.

With regard to the employment of female labor, it is the same here as reported in Buffalo.

Mr. Booker considers the free school system very perfect in this State. The working classes usually live much better than they would do in England, and a considerable number of the laborers employed in the city own the houses they live in, the formation of the homestead societies having assisted them in this. An attempt has been made to establish co-operative stores, but it did not meet with success.

A favorable report is given of the climate. Very ordinary precautions need be taken to preserve health—fewer than in England. Mr. Booker says just the same thing with regard to the operatives in California as the Consul at Buffalo. Taking the artisans as a body they do not show a spirit of emulation in the character of their work. The quality of the work turned out at some of the factories is excellent, but on the whole it is inferior to English work. Quantity is studied more than quality by many employers, and this tends, with other causes, to lessen the pride of the artisan in his labor.

LOUISIANA.

The report from the Consul at Louisiana, Mr. Edwin F. Briggs, states that the condition of the industrial classes is not an unfavorable or unpromising one. There are several well sustained savings banks; free schools abound for all grades of society, and of several religious denominations, all instrumental in elevating and improving the masses of the population.

The proportion which the industrial classes bear to the other, or the commercial class—for there is none which lives in ease and independence—cannot be very accurately determined.

In the cities or towns, independent of the agricultural laborers, it might be equally divided, set down as one-half of each. The effects of the late civil war are still apparent in this; so much material wealth was destroyed and swept away. It is not uncommon to see persons of 70 or 80 years of age still engaged in business.

At the present moment particularly, Mr. Briggs says, there is a very general inquiry from the rural districts—both cotton and sugar plantations—for sugar makers, blacksmiths, common engineers, etc., men who understand the management of a farm and of cattle, horses, etc. White labor is much preferred to that of black people. The laborers are generally on good terms with their employers, and strikes or troubles of any kind are rarely heard of.

MAINE AND NEW HAMPSHIRE.

Consul Murray, writing from Maine and New Hampshire, mentions that although the Maine Liquor Law has been in operation for many years, all kinds of liquor are to be procured in the larger cities. Mr. Murray does not consider the climate of Maine a good one to emigrate to, on account of the extremes of heat and cold in the different seasons, making the temperature necessarily very trying to people who have been born and resided in one more equable. The habitations of the industrial classes are generally comfortable and well kept. The tenement houses occupied by the Irish, who congregate together, are not kept as cleanly or as healthily as the others, and the American workman refuses (according to the Consul) to live with the Irish if he can avoid it. The quality of work executed by the workingmen in these States is represented to be good. In seeking employment, it is essential that the laborer should be skilled, otherwise the attempt will be in vain. With regard to their taking a pride in their work, says Mr. Murray, "I should say it depended more upon their employers than upon them. If good work is required and paid for it is obtained, but the price, I should presume, is dependent upon the money, and regulated by it."

From many inquiries Mr. Murray has made, and from personal observation of the condition of the industrial classes, he would pronounce it to be equal, if not superior, to any other in the world. Their wages are good, they live well, they dress well, and they lodge well. If born in the country they have had the blessing of a good common education at the public schools, and their children receive the same free of expense. All these advantages create an independence of character rarely to be met with in other countries, and places them on a different and more equal footing with their employers. There is, comparatively speaking, very little poverty, and the Poor Houses are mostly occupied by the desolate, aged, the intemperate, and vicious.

The employment of women is very general, but very few native American women will go into domestic service. In former years it was different, but now they prefer going into the various manufactories, or serving in shops, or what are supposed to be less menial occupations.

Mr. Walter Wells, the well-known statistician of Maine, in replying to a question addressed to him by Mr. Murray, remarked that "the time is not far distant when the general centre of elaborate manufactures for New England and the whole United States will be found in Maine." It is confidently believed that in ten years skilled artisan laborers will be in urgent demand in this State.

PENNSYLVANIA.

Consul E. K. Kortwright, who dates from Philadelphia, in Pennsylvania, reports that State as ranking second in the Union in population, wealth, and industrial and mineral resources. It enjoys a healthy climate, pure and dry, though variable. The State is replete with mineral wealth, and for farming purposes, under proper conditions, it is especially favorable. The improved lands are rapidly increasing in area and value. The labor in farms is performed to a great extent, by Germans, English, and Irish, though the latter as a rule, prefer to congregate in towns as draymen, porters, stevedores, and house servants. The Americans rarely work as laborers on farms or in mines. If they cannot succeed as small proprietors, they resort to the cities and embark in the lucrative but demoralizing trade of politics, and other urbane occupations; and, failing these, they migrate to the Far West. Political influences, says Mr. Kortwright, in conjunction with other causes, have of late years tended to keep wages up to an unprecedented rate. In 1870 there was a downward tendency as compared with 1869, whether permanently so or not remains to be seen. A decidedly beneficial influence has been exercised in this direction by the action of the trades unions, which have either entirely dissolved their unions or greatly relaxed the stringency of their conditions as existing in 1867 and 1868. The strikes, so fatal to industry here and elsewhere, have in a great measure ceased.

Without dwelling too much, observes Mr. Kortwright, on the marked tendency throughout the Commonwealth—and, indeed, throughout the States generally—to a luxurious style of living, pervading all classes, no little importance is to be attached to the nature of the climate—more varied, perhaps, than any in the world—in regulating the diet of the Pennsylvania laborer. He could not, or would not, subsist on the food the British laborer would be content with. No respectable mechanic or laborer is satisfied without meat once a day, some twice, and even thrice. Mr. Kortwright finds that Englishmen in Pennsylvania, though enjoying higher wages than in England, have shown themselves disappointed, either from having formed exalted ideas of their prospective prosperity, or from finding the purchasing power of money less than in Great Britain. Anyhow, applications by British subjects were being made daily at the Consulate by British subjects for maintenance, on the ground of not being able to obtain labor, or clamoring, from the same cause, to be sent home. But Mr. Kortwright thinks that the class of men who besiege the doors of the Consulate are the identical men who infest the streets of London begging for labor or for bread—social drones in the busy hive of men. The skilled laborer or mechanic can always obtain employment here.

SOUTH CAROLINA.

Mr. H. Pinckney-Walker, in his report from South Carolina, deprecates the idea of emigration from Great Britain on account of the difference between the climates. There is great necessity for acclimation. Artisans from Great Britain, newly arrived, meet with the greatest difficulty in procuring employment, and in their distress they are often obliged to work for wages no greater than are paid to a common laborer; and they are, moreover, if unable to proceed to the Northern States in the summer season, exposed to the dangers of climate, which, it is submitted, should forever deter emigration from Great Britain and Ireland in this direction. As to the quality of work done here, Mr. Walker says that favorable answers may be given to the several queries on this subject. The artisans in Charleston are skilful, competent, and honest, and their employers claim that the work they turn out of their workshops is excellent, and greatly superior to imported work of the like nature. In short, the workmen are upon the whole content with their employers, and the employers are satisfied with their workmen.

GEORGIA.

Consul Smith places the purchase power of money in Savannah to be in the proportion of 45 to 100 in England. A mechanic earning $6 a day in England is decidedly better off than his brother artisan at Savannah receiving the higher wages of $3.50 per day.

TEXAS.

From Galveston Consul Lynn reports that skill and trustworthiness in workmen will always command high wages.

THE IOWA RAILROAD ACCIDENT.

Four Men Killed Outright and Two Mortally Wounded.

From the Burlington (Iowa) Hawkeye, Aug. 29.

The railroad accident near Coalport on Saturday proved to be much more serious than the report we published next morning indicated. Our account was based upon the following despatch which was handed us by one of the officers of the road, with the verbal information that one of the wounded men had since died:

> "At Pierce's crossing, about one mile east of Coalport, a construction train pushing three cars ahead of the engine struck a cow and threw the cars off the track, injuring some of the men who were on the cars. The engine did not leave the track. The track was cleared in a little over an hour; so trains delayed."

The despatch was probably sent before the full particulars were known. The true state of the case was that four of the men on the train were killed outright; and one, the conductor, Mr. Alfred Earheart, died a few hours after the accident; and the sixth one died on Sunday. There were five or six others who were more or less wounded.

The names of the dead are Alfred Earheart, Robert Taylor, Jno. Baker, Jno. Davis, —— Griffy and —— Agins.

Wounded—Patrick Baker, Robert Ambrose, James Garvin, Timothy Foley, —— Dilley, and —— Boyle.

Mr. Earheart's parents lived near Davenport. His father was in the city yesterday, stricken with grief, yet grateful to the officers of the road who had kindly cared for the remains of his son, providing a metallic coffin, and sending them home to be buried. Mr. E. was a young man of excellent character. He had just obtained a leave of absence for two weeks, in which he expected to be married.

The officers of the road did everything in their power for the comfort of the wounded, and a proper care of the dead.

The accident was singular in its nature, and singularly fatal in its results, considering that there were only a dozen or fourteen men on the train. While no one seems to have been especially to blame, the accident is a warning to all who have the handling of such a fearful instrument as a railroad, that they cannot be too cautious or too watchful.

The Passengers of a Stage Blindfolded and Robbed—A Lady Secures the Treasure-Box.

The Castroville (Cal.) *Argus* gives the following particulars of a recent stage robbery:

"As bold a robbery as ever we have heard of was perpetrated on Thursday of last week, near Soap Lake, and about eight miles from Gilroy, by three men, two of whom were, without doubt, the men who robbed McMahon on the San Juan Mountain the Saturday evening before. At Soap Lake they stopped the Visalia stage about 1 o'clock in the afternoon, made the driver drive through a gap they had torn in the fence, and into a grove at the mouth of a canon, where they blindfolded him and all his passengers, except a young lady and one gentleman, whom she claimed as her husband, and who, in deference to her entreaties, they permitted to keep his place. The others they tied, blindfolded, and stripped of all money and valuables. [illegible]"

[illegible]

GERMANS AND TAMMANY.

German Democrats Refusing to Support the Ring—Important Interview of German Leaders with the Democratic State Committee.

From the New York Tribune, Aug. 28.

The charges of fraud and corruption in office which have lately been freely made against Mayor Hall and Comptroller Connolly, without eliciting any proof of their falsity, have made a deep impression among the German population of this city. No class of citizens were more earnest or positive in denunciation of the officials supposed to be guilty. The first effect was severely felt by the principal German paper of the city, the *Staats Zeitung*, which had long been an organ of Tammany, and which continued, for several weeks after the charges of corruption had been published, to apologize for Tweed, Connolly, and Hall. Tammany leaders had early observed the power and influence this paper wielded among the German voters, and by favors and perquisites given to prominent Germans induced it to support that faction of the Democratic party against the Ledwith and O'Brien branch. It was largely owing to the solid German vote that Mr. Hall was elected to the Mayoralty last November.

But the *Staats Zeitung* some three or four weeks ago became convinced, probably by a large decrease in its circulation, that it would be suicidal to continue its support of Hall and Connolly against the manifest disapproval of its readers. Its editor, Mr. Oswald Ottendorfer, thereupon wrote to Mayor Hall that he should be obliged to sever his allegiance from Hall and his party of the Ring, and last week the announcement was made in the *Staats Zeitung* that the paper would no longer support the Tammany Hall party as long as its present leaders were upheld by that organization. It distinctly stated that its future course would be in opposition to these men, even though the German Democratic General Committee continued its allegiance to them. Prominent German Democratic officeholders, under Ring rule, soon discovered that trouble was brewing. A member of the American Club, who has Mr. Tweed's ear, and obeys and carries Tweed's orders, was sent to Ottendorfer, and urged him to discontinue his opposition to the Ring as ruinous to the Democratic party. Mr. Ottendorfer is said to have replied at length, declaring that the Ring must relieve themselves of the suspicions under which they suffer, and that the Germans generally were satisfied that the charges were true. At any rate, he said the Germans were not contented with the promises of explanation on which the public had been fed for six weeks.

A still more significant action had meantime been taken by other leading Germans. Within the last fortnight a meeting of leading German politicians and the principal members of the Democratic State Central Committee has been privately held at Utica, N. Y. Of the committee, Horatio Seymour and Samuel J. Tilden were present, as was also Mr. Francis Kernan. The Germans were represented by Mr. Magnus Gross, Coroner Gerhard N. Herrman, and Alderman Edward Schlichting. The latter were very outspoken, and informed the members of the committee that their people "would not countenance or support Tweed and his fellows in their career of thieving and fraud;" adding that unless a decisive stand was taken against Tammany by the State Committee the German Democrats in New York would go with the rest of their countrymen in America over to the Republican party.

Ex-Governor Seymour, in the course of the long consultation that followed, said that the deeds of these men Tweed, Hall, and Connolly were abhorred of all upright citizens, and that their transactions reflected odium on the whole party. He had always endeavored to preserve the Democratic party from the taint of official corruption, and he added that the power of the Ring must be taken from Tweed, Hall, and Connolly if they did not at once clear their skirts of the charges which had been made against them.

Mr. Kernan was also loud and positive in his denunciation of Hall and Connolly, and said they had done more injury to Democratic principles than the whole force of the Republican party.

It was tacitly admitted by all those present that *they believed the charges were true*. In the entire consultation no suggestion that the charges were possibly false was made, but it seemed to be understood that *they were* [illegible].

It was asked by the members of the committee if Governor Hoffman was connected with the Ring in its infamous transactions, or identified with Tweed's policy. The German representatives declared it to be their conviction that Hoffman was antagonistic to the Ring, although powerless to oppose its dictation, as illustrated in his submissive appointment of Dr. Carnochan as Health Officer.

The gentlemen parted with mutual good will and the understanding that in the next campaign they would be a unit against men like those of the Ring who insist that they will ruin if they cannot rule. On the return of the Germans to New York a call was made for the German Democratic Executive Committee to meet and take this matter of frauds among the public officials under consideration. It was designed originally to absolve the committee from any responsibility for the acts of the Ring leaders by recommending to the General German Democratic Committee a series of resolutions condemning the actions of Hall and Connolly.

Information of this proposed action on the part of the Executive Committee was given to Mayor Hall by one of the members, who is an *attaché* of the Mayor's office. The Mayor immediately drew up a paper and compelled some of the weak-kneed and office-holding members of the committee to sign it, pledging themselves not to vote for any resolution reflecting on himself and Connolly which might be presented to the German Executive Committee at the next meeting. A number of the members signed Hall's paper. Among those whom he approached was Alderman Schlichting. When asked to vote against the resolutions, this gentleman declined. The Mayor asked his reasons, and showed him the list already signed of those who had promised not to vote for the resolutions. Alderman Schlichting still declined to give his reasons, and referred the Mayor to Mr. Ottendorfer. The Mayor said Ottendorfer was antagonistic to him; he had received a letter from him announcing the discontinuance of his support; and still the Alderman declined to discuss the subject.

Yesterday (Sunday), at 11 o'clock, the German Democratic Executive Committee met at Germania Hall, No. 300 Third avenue. It was noticeable that some of those who had signed the Mayor's paper were absent. The resolutions which were offered had been somewhat modified from those originally proposed. It was evident that a disposition to compromise existed among the members of the committee who had become acquainted with Mayor Hall's action, and that they did not desire to proclaim themselves in open hostility to Tammany Hall. They yet stood in some doubt and dread of its power. The motion adopted for the purpose of conciliating their constituents, and at the same time making concessions to the Ring, was, that "the German Democratic Executive Committee recommend the German General Committee to adopt resolutions declaring themselves opposed to fraud, corruption, and dishonesty in public office," and that if the gentlemen accused of malfeasance in office do not "immediately relieve themselves of the odium, and prove themselves innocent of those charges, that the German Democrats no longer acknowledge them as leaders, or representatives of the Democratic party or its principles."

The German Democratic General Committee meets at an early day, and its action upon this question is awaited with great anxiety by the Ring, and German citizens generally.

PIUS IX.

Fresh Gossip About a Home for the Pope in Bute.

A correspondent of the Glasgow *Star* reiterates the story about a home for Pio Nono being found in the Isle of Bute. He says: "That the Marquis of Bute contemplated not only offering His Holiness an asylum in the Island of Bute, but of building a palatial residence for him in it, is, I believe, a fact. In consequence of this determination, a late Lord Advocate, and the standing counsel of the family, was sent for by the relatives, and was for some days a visitor on business at Mount Stewart House. If my information is correct, it required all the eloquence and persuasive powers of this distinguished lawyer to cause the noble Marquis to postpone his intention, but he did not succeed in eradicating it. The idea, I am assured, is revived. The Marquis is bent on having the Pope in the island. His Holiness is said to have issued secret inquiries as to the reception he was likely to meet with in Covenanting heretical Scotland, and the assurances he has received of the progress of Roman Catholic proselytizing in Scotland generally have all but determined him to come. Mr. Gladstone, I am further informed, has been sounded privately on the subject, and has expressed himself favorably as to the residence of His Holiness in the British islands, provided the Pope will pledge himself to put down and keep down agrarian outrages, &c., in Ireland, which, it is said, His Holiness is willing to do. On this condition the British Government will place before him the shield of British protection, but it is stipulated that the Pope is not to visit Ireland personally in the meantime, nor without the sanction of the Prime Minister. Cardinal Antonelli is said to be exceedingly wroth at the idea of the Pope coming to Britain, and has threatened to have him deposed. But the movement is said to have the warm support of M. Thiers, probably for this very good reason, that he sees that it will rid France of a serious difficulty. I am assured that the plans of a Papal palace, to be erected in the Island of Bute, are actually prepared, and are all to be submitted for His Holiness' approbation."

The Pioneer War Vessel of South Carolina—Her Unromantic End.

From the Charleston News, Aug. 25.

The hull of the old light-ship Weehawken, which has been condemned on account of leaks, was sold at auction yesterday morning, by Messrs. W. Y. Leitch & R. S. Bruns, to Captain Thomas Young, for $[illegible]. This old boat has had a somewhat eventful history, and may be said to have been the pioneer vessel of the Confederate Navy in these waters, she having been purchased and put in commission by the State of South Carolina in February, 1861, under the following circumstances: The Legislature of South Carolina, at the session of 1860-61, enacted that the Governor should purchase or procure, at an expense of $150,000, three vessels, such as he might deem fit for the service proposed, to form a sea-coast police force to prevent the landing of marauding parties, who, it was supposed, might, in the event of hostilities between the two sections, descend upon the coast in vessels of light draft to commit acts of depredation and violence. The defence of the long line of sea-coast against an enemy in force was not contemplated, however, as to render such defence effectual would require means beyond the control of that State. In order to carry out the object of this enactment, General A. C. Garlington, the then Secretary of the Interior, appointed a commission, composed of scientific and practical men in this city, to examine all the vessels in Charleston harbor, and also to make inquiry elsewhere, and report whether any could be procured which were adapted to the service intended. The report satisfied him that there were no vessels in this harbor which were suitable in every respect, and which could be purchased on reasonable terms. It was ascertained that they might be bought at the North, but after diligent inquiry only one could be found that it was thought expedient to purchase—the Lady Davis, an iron propellor, built for the navigation of the James River. Lieutenant Dozier was dispatched to Richmond, and negotiated the purchase of this steamer, at the price of $32,000, to be delivered in Charleston. She arrived here in February, 1861, and was fitted out under the name of the Lady Davis, her armament consisting of two twenty-four pound howitzers. Enlistments of seamen were begun, and had reached the number of thirty, when it was thought best to suspend any further effort to complete this organization on account of the action of the Provisional Congress, looking to the establishment of a navy for the common government. From that time until the year 1862 the Lady Davis was employed as a police and transport boat about this harbor and along the coast, and in that year she was dismantled and her engines and armament transferred to another gunboat. After this she was laid up in the harbor until the possession of the city by the Federal forces, when she was made a light-ship, and stationed over the wreck of the gun-boat Weehawken, near Morris Island, and she has been employed in this service until she was condemned, a few weeks ago. She is now to be broken up by her new owners and sold for iron.

CONQUEST OF AMERICA.

H. G. in the White House and After.

From the Indianapolis Sun.

The following is supposed to have been written in 1891, by Max Adeler, who was a witness to the terrible scenes which occurred at the time of which the story tells. The English satire, "The Battle of Dorking," supplied the suggestion for the prophetic tale:

HOW THE CONQUEST OF AMERICA [illegible].

You ask me to tell you, my children, of the events which immediately preceded the destruction of the country by the present European rulers, and to say something also of the cause which led to the deplorable results. I undertake the task with a heavy heart, for when I revert to that terrible time I cannot help contrasting our proud condition up to that fatal year with the humiliating position occupied by the American people. The story is a short one. In the fall of 1872, Horace Greeley, the editor of a newspaper in New York, was elected President of the United States. The people voted for him because they thought he was an honest man. And so he was. But he was also vain and weak, and he entertained certain fanatical and preposterous notions about agricultural matters, for instance—which he was determined to force upon the people at all hazards, and despite all opposition. He believed, among other things, that every man ought to go West to earn his bread, and long before he was chosen President he used to advise everybody to move to that region, as a cure for all the disasters that could befall the human family.

TRYING THE FARMING EXPERIMENT [illegible].

As soon as he reached the Executive Mansion, which we used to call the White House, President Greeley organized an army of 200,000 men, and proceeded to force the entire population of the seaboard States westward at the point of the bayonet. The utmost violence was used. Those who resisted were shot down and their dead bodies were carried off to a national factory which the President had established for making some kind of fantastical fertilizer. All the large cities of the East were depopulated, and the towns were entirely empty. The army swept before it millions of men, women, and children until the vast plains west of Kansas were reached, when the pursuit ceased and the army was drawn up in a continuous line, with orders to shoot any person who attempted to visit the East. Of course, hundreds of thousands of these poor creatures perished from starvation. This seemed to frighten President Greeley, and he sent a message to Congress recommending that 200,000 volumes of a book of his, entitled "What I Know About Farming," should be voted for the relief of the starving sufferers. This was done, and farming implements and seeds were supplied; and then the millions of wretched outcasts made an effort to till the ground. Of the result of this I will speak further on.

ALL EUROPE IN ARMS AGAINST AMERICA.

In the meantime the President was doing infinite harm to the country in another way. His handwriting was so fearfully and wonderfully bad that no living man could read it. And so when he sent his first annual message to Congress—the document was devoted wholly to the tariff and agriculture—a sentence appeared which subsequently was ascertained to be "Large cultivation of rutabagas and beans is the only hope of the American nation, I am sure." The printers not being able to interpret this, put it in the following form, in which it went to the world: "The Czar of Russia couldn't keep clean if he washed himself with the whole Atlantic Ocean once a day!" This perversion of the message was immediately telegraphed to Russia by the Russian Minister, and the Czar was so indignant that he immediately declared war.

Just at this time President Greeley undertook to write some letters to Prince Bismarck upon the subject of potato-rot, and, after giving his singular views at great length, he concluded with the statement that if the Emperor William said that subsoil plowing was not good in light soils, or that guano was better than bone dust, he was a "liar, a villain, and a slave!" Of course the Emperor immediately declared war, and became an ally of Russia and of England, against which country Mr. Greeley had actually begun hostilities already, because the Queen, in her speech from the throne, had declared the *Tribune's* advocacy of a tariff on pig iron incendiary and calculated to disturb the peace of nations.

Unhappily this was not the full measure of our disasters. The President had sent to the Emperor of Austria a copy of his book, "What I Know," &c., with his autograph upon a fly-leaf. The Emperor mistook the signature for a caricature of the Austrian eagle, and he heartily joined in the war against the United States; while France was provoked to the same act by the fact that when the French Minister came to call upon Mr. Greeley to present his credentials, the President, who was writing an editorial all the time, not comprehending the French language, mistook the ambassador for a beggar, and without looking up handed him a quarter and an order for a clean shirt, and said to him, "Go West, young man—go West."

PRESIDENT GREELEY AND CABINET HANGED.

So all these nations joined in making war upon the United States. They swooped down upon our coasts and landed without opposition, for those exposed portions of our unhappy country were absolutely deserted. The President was afraid to call away the army from Kansas at first, for fear the outraged people upon the plains would come East in spite of him. But at last he did summon the army to his aid, and it moved to meet the enemy. It was too late. Before the troops reached Cincinnati, the foreigners had seized Washington and all the country east of the Ohio, and had hung the President, the Cabinet, and every member of Congress. The army disbanded in alarm, and the invaders moved to the far West, where they found the population dying of starvation, because they had followed the advice of Greeley's book, to "Try, for your first crop, to raise limes, and don't plant more than a bushel of quicklime in a hill." Of course, these wretched people were at the mercy of the enemy, who—to his credit be it said—treated them kindly, fed them, and brought them back to their old homes.

UTTER RUIN OF THE REPUBLIC.

You know what followed—how Prince Frederick William of Prussia ascended the American throne, and the other humiliations that ensued. It was a fearful blow to Republicanism—a blow from which it will never recover. It made us, who were free men, a nation of slaves. It was all the result of our blind confidence in a misguided old man who thought himself a philosopher, but who was actually a fool. May heaven preserve you, my children, from the remorse I feel when I remember that I voted for that bucolic old editor.

The Steamboat Explosion in North Carolina.

From the Wilmington (N. C.) Star, Aug. 25.

From Captain S. W. Skinner, of the steamer Hurt, which arrived here on Tuesday night, we are able to give the particulars of the explosion of the steamer R. E. Lee. The explosion occurred at Thames' Shoals, about 13 miles from Fayetteville, about 2 o'clock on Thursday morning. The steamer Hurt was on the shoals on the opposite side of the river, endeavoring to get over, when the Lee came up and stopped. The Captain then went over to the Hurt to sound the channel, in order to find the best water for crossing the shoals, and was engaged in this task for about half an hour. At the expiration of that time he went back to his boat and started her over the shoals immediately in the wake of the Hurt. The instant, almost, that she was started ahead her boiler exploded with a tremendous crash, being removed bodily from its position, going through the Captain's office and gentlemen's cabin, carrying away the wheel-house on the upper deck, and, in its descent, falling into the ladies' cabin, carrying away about one-third of it, falling on the starboard engine, breaking that pretty badly, and then going overboard. All the berths in the gentlemen's cabin, with one exception, were carried away, making a complete wreck of that apartment and the sitting-room. In fact, only two rooms in the boat were left uninjured.

The father of Mrs. Van Oradell, Mr. Wilson, of Fayetteville, together with one of Mrs. V.'s children, was in a berth on the starboard side of the cabin. The boiler passed on that side of the cabin, carrying away the berth in which Mr. Wilson and the little child was sleeping. The child was subsequently picked up on the deck of the boat, where it had been thrown by the force of the explosion, while Mr. Wilson was thrown into the river, from which he afterward was rescued. Mr. Wilson and the child were found to be very slightly injured. Captain Skinner, of the Hurt, was standing on his boat and witnessed the explosion, when he, with five of his men, jumped into the river and waded across the shoals to the Lee, the water only being about waist deep. They picked up the Captain of the ill-fated steamer about half way between the two boats, who, with the rest of the passengers, together with the wounded and the dead, and three colored deck hands, were placed on the flat. Dr. Lessene, who resides not far from the scene of the disaster, was then sent for, and arrived in about three-quarters of an hour, after which the Hurt proceeded to Fayetteville. Captain Skinner's wounds were very severe. His right cheek, from the ear to the nose, was cut open to the bone, the right side of his neck and back of the head badly scalded, and his right arm, shoulder and side also badly hurt. Every particle of his coat, with the exception of one sleeve, which adhered to his arm, was blown from his body. Notwithstanding the severity of his injuries, however, his physician expresses confident hopes of his ultimate recovery.

Mr. E. E. Hewes, local inspector of boilers, who [illegible] given instructions to the officers and owners of steamers within his [illegible] under any circumstances, to [illegible] time.

THE EASTERN RAILROAD [illegible].

Statement of Mr. Charles [illegible].

Charles T. Story, of [illegible] Story & Co., 131 State [illegible] wife and little daughter [illegible] Beverly to visit some [illegible]

[illegible]

ELECTIONS.

Full Returns from Kentucky, North Carolina, and Montana.

KENTUCKY.

We have complete corrected returns from every county in Kentucky of the vote for Governor on the 7th inst. The figures are as follows:

[illegible]

The immense Republican vote [illegible] given at this election is most gratifying. Ten years ago the Republican vote in Kentucky was not much over 1,[illegible]. [illegible] are the figures for six test years:

[illegible]

Commenting upon the foregoing figures the Lexington [illegible] says:

> "Before the election [illegible]"

NORTH CAROLINA.

The official vote on the Convention in North Carolina is as follows, compared with the vote for Attorney General in 1870:

[illegible]

Total vote for and against Convention 1871, 181,339; majority against Convention 9,345. Total vote for Attorney General 1870, 173,067; majority for William Shipp, Democrat, 4,996. The total vote for President in 1868 was 180,316; of which General Grant received 96,226; Seymour, 84,090; majority for Grant, 12,136.

MONTANA.

William H. Clagett, Republican candidate for Delegate in Congress, has a majority of 327. The majority for Cavanaugh, Democrat, in 1869, was 3,065.

Stonewall Jackson's Sunday School.

From a Lexington (Va.) Letter.

A visitor will be struck, on Sunday afternoon, at the crowd of negro boys and girls who may be seen wending their way to the Presbyterian church, the largest and most influential in the town. If he will go in he will see, superintending a colored Sunday School, Colonel J. T. L. Preston, Professor in the Virginia Military Institute, and one of our most prominent citizens, and he will find teaching in the school others of the Professors in the Institute and college, a number of students, and some of the most accomplished young ladies of the town. If he asks about the school, he will be told, "This is Stonewall Jackson's school." The facts are, that this colored Sunday School was organized by Stonewall Jackson when he was a quiet Professor at the Virginia Military Institute, that he took the deepest interest in its success (never going to it or from it without earnest secret prayer), and that when called into the army he expressed himself more loth to leave his colored Sunday School than any of his other public duties. His deep interest continued to the day of his death, and he was never known to write a letter to Lexington without making special inquiry after his colored Sunday School.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

THE CELEBRATED
MURRAY
&
LANMAN'S
FLORIDA WATER.

The most lasting, agreeable and refreshing of all perfumes, for use on the Handkerchief, at the Toilet, and in the Bath. For sale by all Druggists and Perfumers.

Cristadoro's Excelsior Hair Dye.
[illegible]

Batchelor's Hair Dye.
[illegible]

The Inventors' Exhibition
AND PATENT RIGHT ASSOCIATION [illegible]

[illegible] Royal Havana Lottery of Cuba.
[illegible]

NEW YORK CITY ACCOUNTS.

A Sight of Them Obtained at Last—A Statement as Confused as Ever—No Actual or Practical Information Obtainable from Them.

From the New York Tribune, Aug. 28.

A Tribune reporter spent nearly all day Thursday in vain attempts to obtain a sight of the Comptroller's accounts, which the ring organs pretended were then open to public inspection. On Friday another member of our staff was more fortunate. Deputy Comptroller Storrs gave him access to the account of the county finances, submitted to the Board of Supervisors, and granted him all the facilities he needed for examining and making extracts from them. On Saturday our reporter renewed his examination, and again was courteously treated.

The report of the Comptroller is a huge mountain of manuscript which it would require about a fortnight to inspect and a much longer time to understand. The suspicion is irresistible that it has purposely been made as confusing as possible. A long and perplexing search is necessary to find out how much has been paid during any given period for any given purpose, or to whom payments have been made, or how much the supposed favorites of the ring have drawn from the Treasury. When the document is printed (if it ever is) we shall give it a thorough examination; but in its present condition a cursory and unsatisfactory survey is all that is practicable. Our first day's search was devoted to the present payments to Ingersoll. They agreed with the figures originally published by the *Times* as well as the tables lately printed by the *Tribune*. On Saturday we examined some of the other accounts of the present year, and we subjoin a specimen, warning our readers that we do not consider it a complete exhibit by any means of the expenditures under the head to which it refers:

1870. A. J. GARVEY'S ACCOUNT.

Mar. 19	Work, labor, and materials for the armories of the Seventh, Twelfth, Eighth, Eighty-fourth, and Eighty-sixth Regiments, to March 25, 1869	$20,855.00
Mar. 31	Same for various armories and drill-rooms, to Oct. 24, 1869	10,345.55
Jan. 10	Same for county offices and buildings, Dec. 25, 1869, upon account	6,190.30
Jan. 20	Same, upon account, Dec. 28, 1869	9,493.34
Feb. 5	Same for Register's office, to Dec. 22, 1869	[illegible]
April 1	Same on various armories	[illegible]
April 2	Same for same	[illegible]
April 6	Same for same	[illegible]
April 16	Same for same	[illegible]
May 5	Work, labor, and materials for the new Court House, Dec. 4, 1869	[illegible]
May 21	Same for same, Dec. 11, 1869	[illegible]
May 21	Same for same, Dec. 21, 1869	[illegible]
May 21	Same for same, Dec. 28, 1869	[illegible]
May 21	Same for same	[illegible]
May 21	Same for same	[illegible]
June 3	Same for same	[illegible]
June 3	Same for county buildings	[illegible]
June 3	Same for county buildings	[illegible]
June 6	Same for new Court House, to Dec. 16	41,563.63
June 6	Same to Dec. 29	[illegible]
June 6	Same to Dec. 31	[illegible]
June 6	Same to Dec. 31	43,774.36
June 10	Same for county buildings and offices, Nov. 20, 1869, Dec. 6, 1869, Dec. 17, 1869, Nov. 6, 1869, Dec. 17, 1869	[illegible]
June 17	Same for same, Nov. 18, 1869	43,098.04
June 17	Same for same, Nov. 1, 1869	43,097.87
June 17	Same for armories	[illegible]
	Total thus far	$1,990,926.11

J. H. DAVIDSON AND CO.'S SAFE ACCOUNT.

June 17	Safes furnished from March 4 to March 26, 1870	$10,170.62
June 17	Same for County Court and offices, April 5 to April 18, 1870	13,517.77
June 27	Same for same, April 2 and 6, 1870	[illegible]
May 31	Same for county offices, from Dec. 18, 1869, to Jan. 4, 1870	[illegible]
June 5	Same for same, from July 24, 1867, to Dec. 14, 1869	[illegible]
June 10	Same for same, from Jan. 13, 1870, to March 8, 1870	[illegible]
June 17	Same for same, March 4, 1870, to March 26, 1870	[illegible]
June 17	Same for same, April 6, 1870, to April 12, 1870	43,170.66
June 17	Same for same, April 13, 1870, to April 25, 1870	[illegible]
June 17	Same for same, April 6, 1870, to April 5, 1870	13,452.16
June 17	Same	60,875.87
	Total thus far	[illegible]

MISCELLANEOUS ACCOUNTS.

June 1	Printing for the Executive Department and the Judiciary, from March, 1869, to Dec. 31, 1869	$103,969.97
June 1	Same from Jan. 5, 1870, to March 31, 1870	100,457.55
June 3	Advertising for Board of Supervisors from March 1, 1869, to Nov. 29, 1869	37,742.30
July 30	Deficiency in Surrogate's accounts to Dec. 31, 1869	51,510.20
Oct. 17	Printing for the Executive Department and the Judiciary, from April 27, 1870, to July 23, 1870	[illegible]
Jan. 6	Same from March 22, 1869, to Oct. 22, 1869	175,061.36
Jan. 6	Same for the Board of Supervisors from May 10, 1869, to Oct. 29, 1869	191,953.08

Cincinnati bird, was easily identified by [illegible] stated. Since the robbery Baxter has been travelling in the South and West and Mexico, and returned a short time ago to his "alma mater" at Cincinnati, there to be captured, for an offence which he probably thought everybody had forgotten. He will be tried in the Criminal Court, and it is believed that there are witnesses enough in the city to convict him. The messenger who was garroted may be able to identify him; if so, there will be no doubt about his conviction. Baxter has served two terms in the Ohio Penitentiary.

OBITUARY.

The Rev. Dr. Gannett.

From the New York World, Aug. 28.

Among the victims of the wholesale and monstrous murder committed on Saturday night, within seven miles of the city of Boston, it is our painful duty this morning to record the honored name of one of the oldest, most eminent, and most estimable clergymen of New England. Not by the members alone of the religious body to which he belonged, and which had no more devoted servant than himself, but by a great company of the best men of all modes of belief, will the news of the death in this dreadful way of the Reverend Ezra Stiles Gannett, the disciple, the colleague, and the successor of Channing, be received with a thrill of mingled pity and indignation. Dr. Gannett was born at Cambridge in 1801, and was graduated from its university in 1820. He bore the name of one of the most conspicuous New England divines of the Revolutionary day; and he grew up in the very centre of the influences which led to the disruption during the first years of this century of the old Congregational body in Massachusetts. He embraced the Unitarian doctrines with all the fervor of a vigorous and vehement nature; passed from his college directly into the Cambridge Divinity School, and on completing there the prescribed course of three years' study commended himself at once to no less wise and critical a judge than Channing, as the fitting partner of his pastoral and his pulpit duties. In 1824 he was ordained as the colleague of Channing in the Federal Street Church. He threw himself with such extraordinary zeal and devotion into his work that after a few years his health gave way and he was prostrated with an attack of paralysis. An extended tour in Europe restored him to the full possession of all his other faculties; but his illness left him crippled for life. This infirmity, however, in nowise abated the spirit and the earnestness of his labors. For now more than a quarter of a century, his slight frame moving along her streets with the help of his canes far more swiftly than most men walk, his eager eyes, and his absorbed face have been familiar in the highways of Boston; but not more familiar there than his active charity, his unstinted generosity, his ready service, and his quick sympathy have been in the byways where are crowded her poor and needy. He took a deep interest in the literature of Unitarianism, to which he had contributed freely, and for five years, from 1844 to 1849, he was associated with the Rev. Dr. Lamson in the editorial charge of the *Christian Examiner*, the leading periodical of the Unitarians of America. Of late years he had devoted himself more exclusively to the immediate work of his calling; and he may be said, indeed, to have died in the harness, for he met his death on a journey undertaken to fulfil an engagement to preach yesterday in the Unitarian Church at Beverly. He leaves behind him no active clergyman of his own special way of thinking who can for a moment be compared with him in point either of learning, of zeal, of eloquence, or of energy. The clergy are often charged in these days with being an unpractical, and, by implication, a perfunctory, class of the community. But it is quite certain that if there had been among the self-styled practical railway men of Massachusetts, the Presidents, the Directors, and the Superintendents of the great corporations which have assumed the exclusive privilege of acting as her common carriers, one-tenth part of the conscientiousness, the activity, the intelligent perception of duty, and the untiring devotion to its performance which gave to this cruelly murdered clergyman at his three score and ten the animation of youth, not he alone, but a score of other human beings who lie dead to-day and mangled almost out of human shape, would to-day be living to make happy homes now darkened and desolated forever.

Charles Scribner.

From the New York Tribune, Aug. 28.

A cable despatch received in this city on Saturday evening announced the death that day, at Lucerne, in Switzerland, of Mr. Charles Scribner, the head of the eminent publishing house of Charles Scribner & Co., in this city. For the last year or two Mr. Scribner has been in precarious health, and during the present spring and summer he has been travelling in Europe in company with his brother, the Rev. William Scribner, visiting Ireland, and spending several weeks in Switzerland. He seemed to derive great benefit from the change of air and scene, and the last letters received from him spoke of his speedy return with renewed energy and spirits. At Lucerne, however, he was attacked with typhoid fever, which carried him off rapidly. His brother and his brother-in-law, Mr. Clarence Mitchell, of this city, were with him when he died. His remains will be brought home for burial.

The demise of Mr. Scribner will be a great shock to hundreds of literary and business men who had learned to honor him alike for his intelligence, his uprightness, and his gentle and sympathetic temper. He was born in this city in 1820, and, after being graduated at Princeton College, spent three years in the study of law. His health being delicate, however, he abandoned the idea of following this profession, and formed a partnership in the book publishing business in 1846 with Isaac D. Baker. The firm was known as Baker & Scribner, and did business on the old Brick Church property, where the *Times* office now stands. Mr. Baker died in 1850, and Mr. Scribner carried on the business alone until 1857, when he purchased the English importing trade of Bangs, Merwin & Co., taking as a partner in that branch Mr. Charles Welford, an Englishman, whose practical acquaintance with the trade and extensive scholarship proved of great value to him. For the last fourteen years the connections of the house have been constantly increased and strengthened, until it has become one of the foremost in the United States. Under the firm name of Charles Scribner & Co. it was very largely engaged in the publication of American books, while as Scribner, Welford & Co. it was the chief importing house for the productions of the English press. Mr. Welford of late years has resided in London. The American partners, upon whom the succession to the general business devolves, are Messrs. A. C. Armstrong, A. J. Peabody, and Edward Seymour. Familiar as these gentlemen were with Mr. Scribner's views and feelings, the loss of their chief will be a severe blow, although he practically took little share in the business during the last two years of his life.

General Butler's Romantic Story of Saving Miss Anna Dickinson from a Horrible Editor, and Gaining the Enmity of a Newspaper.

From the Boston Advertiser.

By frequent repetition and embellishment, General Butler has at last brought to perfection his romantic story of Miss Anna Dickinson's grievance with the *Daily Advertiser*. Miss Dickinson herself could hardly relish a revival now of all the details of the affair, but we believe our readers will have a fair understanding of the case if we reprint from our issue of November 6, 1867, the "article of reparation" which General Butler alleges to have been written by himself, and extorted from us by threats of proceedings in "every court in the Commonwealth." This article is as follows:

"In the report of Miss Dickinson's lecture at Music Hall, appearing in our paper of the 5th instant, a serious though unintentional injury was done that lady. In making his summary, which does not assume to be a *verbatim* report, it is claimed, on behalf of Miss Dickinson, that the reporter failed to catch either the words or the meaning of some parts of the lecture. We entirely disclaim any expressions in that report which may have been erroneously understood to convey the idea that any impropriety of thought or language was therein alluded to by the speaker. Such was not the belief or thought of the reporter; and no one who knows Miss Dickinson would for a moment believe such impropriety to have been hers. To set the matter right, therefore, we tender the use of our columns to Miss Dickinson, to publish from her manuscript such portions of her lecture as she may deem to have been misrepresented. We should hardly suppose, however, that she would think it necessary to publish anything to vindicate herself from a supposed imputation which no sensible person credits."

The steps by which we were led to this admission of possible error on the part of our reporter had by no means that belligerent character which they bear in the General's narrative. Indeed, our principal reminiscence of the interview which preceded the publication is a lively recollection of the easy grace with which the General proffered a handful of peanuts to one of his interlocutors, and of the good-natured readiness with which he accepted our own substitute for the entirely inadmissible article originally proposed by himself.

We have termed the General's story romantic. We know of few passages in recent literature—certainly none in recent political literature—more touching than his struggle between contending emotions as he saw, or thought he saw, or now thinks he thought he saw, "a poor lonely girl pitted against a rich and powerful newspaper," and then the final sublime triumph of virtuous abnegation over the natural desire of a politician to stand well with the press. Here, however, the General's well-known genius for fiction again gets the better of his memory, when he alleges that the *Daily Advertiser* had to that moment been friendly to him, and had even asserted itself to be his organ. This journal has, we well know, been said to be the organ of the ultra-Radicals, of the Copperheads, and of the Bird Club; we are not aware that it was ever before charged with having at any time been the organ of General Butler.

A Man Dies from the Effects of Fright.

From the Louisville Ledger, Aug. 26.

In yesterday's issue were given the particulars of what was reported to be the death of a man from the effects of a fall. A man named McDonald, a wagon-maker, at Shepherdsville, and who lived on the opposite side of Salt River, started to walk across the bridge at that point, which is very high, with a rock bottom beneath. In crossing the bridge he stumbled and fell between the ties, but, fortunately, managed to grasp the tie with his hands, and there hung dangling, with one hundred feet of sheer fall beneath him. He was utterly unable to regain the top of the bridge, and he hung on with a death grasp until his cries brought assistance from the end of the bridge. They lifted him from his perilous position and led him off the bridge. Upon reaching the shore he sat down for a few moments, and seemed somewhat overcome by the terrible danger through which he had passed. When asked if he was hurt, he replied that his leg was hurt a little, and that he would go home and put some liniment on it. He got up, walked a few steps, and fell to the ground and expired. It was at first reported that he died from the effects of injuries to his breast received in the fall, but such, it seems, was not the case. The physicians, who carefully examined his body, say that there was no bruise or wound sufficient to disable him, much less cause death, and are of opinion that his death was caused by sheer fright. Altogether, the case is a [illegible]

A MODEL LOVE-LETTER.

A Breach of Promise Case—The Raptures of Cupid.

Oswego Herald.—This was one of those rare and peculiar cases—breach of promise of marriage—and occupied the greater part of the forenoon. From the evidence it appears that the parties both live in or near Onondaga, N. Y.; that Harris had been a frequent visitor for about two years and a half at the house of the plaintiff—a widow woman nearly 30 years of age, with three children. It seems to have been the opinion of the friends of the plaintiff (and no doubt she thought so herself) that Harris would marry her; but he (Harris), from some unaccountable cause, a few months ago suddenly discovered that he loved another young lady better, and verified this belief a short time since by marrying that other lady. Hence this action was brought by the plaintiff to recover damages, to apply as a salve to her wounded affections. The following tender epistle, sent by the loving swain is recommended as a model love-letter:

"MY DEAR MRS. M.: Every time I think of you my heart flops up and down like a churn-dasher. Sensations of unutterable joy caper over it like young goats on a stable roof, and thrill through it like Spanish needles through a pair of tow linen trousers. As a gosling swimmeth with delight in a mud-puddle, so swim I in a sea of glory. Visions of ecstatic rapture thicker than the hairs of a blacking-brush, and brighter than the hues of a humming bird's pinions, visit me in my slumbers; and, borne on their invisible wings, your image stands before me, and I reach out to grasp it, like a pointer snapping at a blue-bottle fly. When I first beheld your angelic perfections I was bewildered, and my brain whirled around like a bumble-bee under a glass tumbler. My eyes stood open like cellar doors in a country town, and I lifted up my ears to catch the silvery accents of your voice. My tongue refused to wag, and in silent adoration I drank in the sweet infection of love as a thirsty man swalloweth a tumbler of hot whisky punch.

"Since the light of your face fell upon my life, I sometimes feel as if I could lift myself up by my boot-straps to the top of the church steeple, and pull the bell-rope for singing school. Day and night you are in my thoughts. When Aurora, blushing like a bride, rises from her saffron-colored couch; when the jay-bird pipes his tuneful lay in the apple tree by the spring-house; when the chanticleer's shrill clarion heralds the coming morn; when the awakening pig arises from his bed and grunteth, and goeth for his morning refreshments; when the drowsy beetle wheels its droning flight at sultry noon-tide; and when the lowing herds come home at milking time, I think of thee; and, like a piece of gum elastic, my heart seems stretched clear across my bosom. Your hair is like the mane of my sorrel horse powdered with gold, and the brass pins skewered through your waterfall fill me with unbounded awe. Your forehead is smoother than the elbow of an old coat. Your eyes are glorious to behold. In their liquid depths I see legions of little cupids bathing, like a cohort of ants in an old army cracker. When their fire hit me upon my manly breast it penetrated my whole anatomy as a load of bird shot through a rotten apple. Your nose is from a chunk of Parian marble, and your mouth is puckered with sweetness. Nectar lingers on your lips, like honey on a bear's paw; and myriads of unfledged kisses are there, ready to fly out and light somewhere, like blue birds out of their parent's nest. Your laugh rings in my ears like the wind-harp's strain, or the bleat of a stray lamb on a bleak hill-side. The dimples on your cheeks are like bowers in beds of roses, or hollows in cakes of home-made sugar.

"I am dying to fly to thy presence, and pour out the burning eloquence of my love, as thrifty housewives pour out hot coffee. Away from you I am as melancholy as a sick rat. Sometimes I can hear the June bugs of despondency buzzing in my ears, and feel the cold lizards of despair crawling down my back. Uncouth fears, like a thousand minnows, nibble at my spirits, and my soul is pierced with doubts like an old cheese is bored with skippers.

"My love for you is stronger than the smell of Coffey's patent butter, or the kick of a young cow, and more unselfish than a kitten's first caterwaul. As a song-bird hankers for the light of day, the cautious mouse for the fresh bacon in the trap, as a mean pup hankers for new milk, so I long for thee.

"You are fairer than a speckled pullet, sweeter than a Yankee doughnut fried in sorghum molasses, brighter than a topknot plumage on the head of a Muscovy duck. You are candy, kisses, raisins, pound-cake, and sweetened toddy altogether.

"If these few remarks will enable you to see the inside of my soul, and me to win your affections, I shall be as happy as a woodpecker on a cherry-tree, or a stage horse in a green pasture. If you cannot reciprocate my thrilling passions, I will pine away like a poisoned bedbug, and fall away from a flourishing vine of life, an untimely branch; and in the coming years, when the shadows grow from the hills, and the philosophical frog sings his cheerful evening hymns, you, happy in another's love, can come and drop a tear and catch a cold upon the last resting-place of yours affectionately,

H."

Verdict for plaintiff, and $500 damages.

An Old Express Robber in Limbo.

From the St. Louis Democrat, Aug. 29.

Joe Baxter, one of the four men who, in 1868, robbed the United States express messenger in this city of $60,000, was arrested in Cincinnati on Sunday night last, and forwarded to this place for trial. The robbery created an extraordinary excitement at the time, from the fact that Johnson, the leader of the robbers, made a "bogus" confession on being arrested, implicating three of our most prominent police detectives in the robbery. The "trick" by which the robbery was effected was said by Johnson to have been suggested to him by one of these detectives, who claimed a share of the spoils as a reward for his shrewdness in devising the plan. This trick was simple enough, but required great nerve to execute it. The robbers hired a vacant room at the corner of Third street and Washington avenue, in the name of "Dr. Gilmore." A package purporting to contain money was forwarded through the United States Express to this Gilmore, and when the messenger came with his satchel of valuable packages to deliver the bogus one he was set upon by the robbers, garroted, and $60,000 taken from him in broad daylight. The robbers hastily divided the spoils, and separated at once, each one running through the streets in different directions. Officers and detectives of the express company, in conjunction with the police of the city, traced the robbery to Johnson, Baxter, Newmeister, and Gilbert, and Johnson and Newmeister, with two or three professional thieves who were in the secret, were arrested. The principal (Johnson) was convicted and sent to the penitentiary. Baxter, the "heavy man" of the band, performed the muscular feat of garroting the messenger. By the connivance of parties directly or indirectly concerned in the robbery, Baxter escaped, and in a short time all search for him was abandoned. He was known to Officer [illegible], our present chief detective, who [illegible] a description of him to [illegible], at Cincinnati, during his [illegible]

A GERMAN IN LUCK.

He Plows Up $1,700 in Gold on His Farm.

From the Lacon (Mo.) Republican.

We have just come into possession of the facts in connection with one of those remarkable coincidents which appear more like romance than reality when presented to the public as an item of news. Soon after the close of the war a German named Herman Schubert, who had served three years in the Eleventh Missouri Infantry, located with his family in Livingston County, on a small farm. Herman, like most of his countrymen, had a large family, and the malaria so prevalent in the bottom lands of Grand River affected them and some other families. Sickness and ill-luck in various ways [illegible] Herman's [illegible] the struggle to keep the wolf from the door was lasting and severe. He was involved in debt, to commence with, having made but a small payment on his homestead, and a mortgage was recorded to secure the amount unpaid. Herman was one of those persevering Germans who have done so much toward developing the agricultural resources of our country, yet, persevere as he would, the payments he could not meet as they fell due. He who held the dread mortgage was fully convinced of the German's integrity, and was lenient to an unusual degree, but forbearance always ends, and so it did in this case. Herman's farm was offered for sale for debt. The gloom produced in that family by the sad event we will not attempt to describe. The care-stricken man made several attempts to raise money, but his friends were all hard up, too. Not one ray of hope gleamed on his prospects; still he plowed and toiled as though all were well. Now comes the astounding coincident. The day that the farm was to be sold arrived. Herman went into the field to plow, as he had been doing for a few days past. For some unknown cause he was in buoyant spirits, notwithstanding the clouds hanging over his household. The land which he was plowing had at an early period been occupied by a Mormon family, judging from an object soon after exhumed by Herman's plow. The article in question was a pine box about two feet long by one foot deep, which had been buried about thirty years since, and when brought to the surface found almost decayed. But the contents of the box forms the subject of interest. Some articles of dress, papers, a Mormon Bible, and a small tin box containing $1,700 in gold and $7.65 in silver were found.

The overjoyed man seized the box, rushed home, entered the house where his patient frow was engaged at her usual duties, and exclaimed: "Mine Got in Himmel! it ish pees mine I bays for te farm right avay!" The frow and kinder soon took up the spirit of the occasion, and a scene of tumult ensued seldom witnessed.

The neighbors were quickly apprised of the German's good fortune, and lost no time to visit him for the purpose of gratifying their curiosity or expressing their congratulations. One gentleman, however, we are informed, laid claim to the box, basing his right on the fact that his uncle once owned the farm whereon the valuable prize was found. The field in question had not been in cultivation for many years previous to Herman's taking possession of it. It was doubtless owned by a Mormon settler who skedaddled from this vicinity at the time these heretics were cleaned out by the Missourians.

The Pioneer Colored Jury of Long Island.

From the New York World, Aug. 28.

Probably in the one hundred and fifty years of Flushing's existence nothing has so excited her residents and created so much hubbub and confusion as the action on Saturday of Constable John Henry Wright, formerly a member of the Metropolitan Police Department. The cause of all the trouble was an every day occurrence. Michael Burns had been charged with an assault on the person of one Lizzie English, and deeming the charge malicious had, in the person of his counsel, C. S. VanNostrand, Esq., asked for a jury trial. Saturday afternoon was the time set down, and as the hour arrived for the case to proceed the usual hangers-on at the court were somewhat surprised to find the body of the room occupied by from thirty to forty negroes. The arrival of the contestants with their counsel threw no light on the question—all evidently supposing that the attention of the Court was to be occupied in the settlement of some dispute between colored persons. On the arrival of Justice Hamilton the panel was called, and within a very short time William Barney, Stephen Brown, Jacob Ketcham, Charles Mahew, Hurlbut Jackson, and George Seaman, all colored, were sworn to rightfully and truthfully try the case of The People against Michael Burns. Up to the present time nothing had been said by the counsel, but now a cutting debate followed between the Court and lawyer Nostrand, the latter characterizing the "new jury departure" as a "set-up job." The Constable excused himself by saying it was impossible to get together white men of character to try these petty cases, and certainly the present jury could not be objected to for want of intelligence, as most of them are men of decided ability and all of respectability. The counsel said he did not object to have a colored jury decide a case between persons of their own color, but he would decidedly object to have them in the present case, and, consequently, he would withdraw from it. Lawyer Gould was ordered to defend the prisoner by the Court. Michael strongly objected to being tried by the negroes, and finally the Court took the responsibility to discharge the jury and order a new panel.

Warrington's Reply to Butler.

To the Editors of the Boston Journal:

The "personal collision, hand to hand," which General Butler says he had with me some "twenty-five years ago" was just this: I think it was in 1842 that I had reported for the Lowell *Courier* (of which I was the assistant editor) a very scaly and disreputable trick by which Butler had got a criminal released from the prisoner's dock in Concord Court House. I had returned to my post, and was one day sitting at my table writing, when Butler entered, and asked who wrote the report. I told him I wrote it. He asked me if I would retract. I replied that if he would satisfy me that I had made any misstatement I would correct it. That did not content him, and he again demanded to know if I would retract. Certainly not, said I. Whereupon, I being seated at my desk and he standing beside me, he brought down his hand, and, striking my spectacles, knocked them upon the floor. Whereupon Colonel Schouler, editor of the *Courier*, who had been standing by, an amazed listener, turned Butler out of the office. To do him justice, he was not reluctant to go; on the contrary, his evolutions toward the door and down stairs into the street were performed with a celerity which gave rise to the impression that he feared the Colonel's boot would reinforce the order to quit. The city laughed about the account which we gave of the "collision." Everybody said it was characteristic of Butler, and I never supposed it would be used to point a moral in relation to the Springfield *Republican's* hostility to him. I doubt, indeed, whether anyone connected with that paper ever heard of the "collision" before, but it could not have contributed to the General's unpopularity in that office.

As for me, why, I have suffered for years under the reputation of being "a Butler man." Butler and I were elected to the Legislature ten years after this occurrence on the same ticket; I remember it well, for he was a dreadful load for the party to carry. It is only a fortnight since the New York *Nation* twitted me with supporting Butler when he was elected to Congress; and, indeed, it was on this very account that I came near quarrelling with my friend General Hawley, whose paper, the Hartford *Courant*, I partially had charge of in the fall of 1868. I told Hawley he ought to let the Massachusetts Republicans fight their own battles and manage their own affairs. No; he insisted on pronouncing against Butler. He said he was a demagogue. "Well, everybody knew that." "He was a blackguard." "Of course he was." He was a scamp and a disorganizer generally. I could not deny it. But still I insisted that if Essex County wanted him it ought to be allowed to take him, and on the whole, if he could be confined there, so much the better for us generally throughout the State. I am not fully satisfied that I was right, though my theory that a few years in Congress would sicken everybody of him is now in process of fulfilment.

This is not the only time I have suffered on Butler's account. You remember that one year we asked him to preside at the Republican State Convention. I was not guilty in this more than others, but as I was Secretary of the committee, I was blamed for it. Meeting Governor Andrew one day on Tremont street, he, after "passing the time o'day," asked rather gruffly why the committee had invited "that scoundrel, Butler," to preside. I gave some excuse, and added, "You know, Governor, we invited you, but you declined." "Well," said he, with an emphatic sort of grunt, "if I had known you would have been fools enough to ask Butler I would have accepted." I respected his honest, well-grounded, intelligent opinion, and did not press mine upon him any further.

So in the Legislature, when an election for Major General of the militia took place, and the "Conservatives" were trying to defeat Butler for his radicalism by running General Bartlett, I did what I could for the former, and whatever may be the opinion of military authorities in relation to Big Bethel and Fort Fisher, nobody can deny that, as was said of one of our former Governors, "he did well at Concord." I know of no man who carries on a fight where there are only powder better than Butler.* So I have never regretted the support I gave him for the Major Generalship. And he was apparently very grateful for it, and acknowledged the favor by a neat letter and present. I can hardly call it a handsome one, it being merely his photograph. You will see, my dear editor, that Butler can hardly make out a connection between the "collision" thirty years ago or so and the *Republican's* hostility to him. He succeeds, however, quite as well as in most of his attempts at a logical solution of the mystery which surrounds the opposition of the press to his nomination. Indeed, there is no mystery in it to the "average" mind. Butler is simply a political and social nuisance, and that is all there is about him. Yours, with respect,

WARRINGTON.

MASONEY HOUSE, SOUTH PLYMOUTH, Aug. 25, 1871.

*NOTE.—He is the only one of our Generals who has been so lavish of his powder as to fire it by the "ship load."

Sahib Framjee Dossabhoy Cursetjee Wadia.

From the Philadelphia Press, Aug. 28.

For the last two days, Mr. F. D. C. Wadia, a Parsee gentleman from Bombay, who arrived in this country about a week ago, has been in Philadelphia, visiting our notable institutions and places of interest. Mr. Wadia is the father-in-law of the unfortunate young man, Hirmajee Byramjee Colah, who, while on a visit to this country, about a year ago, was adjudged a lunatic in New York City, by a Sheriff's jury, and imprisoned in an asylum near that city.

Mr. Wadia's principal object is to obtain, if possible, the person and property of his relative. He brings letters from Earl Granville, the English Secretary of State, [illegible] ton, requesting his assistance in the objects of his mission. Mr. Wadia is [illegible] much gratified at the manner in which [illegible] Colah has been treated by the [illegible] pointed by the Court of Common Pleas, in the care of the property and person of the lunatic. Mr. Wadia will probably remain in this country until a decision is rendered by the Court of Common Pleas in the action brought by Mr. Nathaniel Jarvis, Jr., as committee of the Colah estate, against Mitchell & Read, the proprietors of the Hoffman House, for the loss sustained by the alleged illegal sale of certain gold coin which was found in Colah's room when he was taken to the hospital. The amount [illegible] currency, is considerable. [illegible] that, when Colah was declared a lunatic by a jury, the clerk of the Hoffman House swore that all the property in their possession was $48,300, being the proceeds of the sale of 9,000 English sovereigns, which had been found in ten wooden boxes; this was all, "excepting a few loose sovereigns, which were retained by the proprietors of the hotel, to pay certain small bills." Subsequently these few loose sovereigns were discovered by detectives to number over eleven thousand, which had been sold, and the proceeds deposited with the United States Trust Company, on Wall street.

After spending two days very pleasantly in the city, Mr. Wadia starts this morning for Washington, where he hopes he will be successful in his mission. He is a man of fine address, speaks English with precision, and is a fine representative of one of the most celebrated classes in the world.

CENSUS RETURNS.

Population of the United States by States and Territories—Native and Foreign.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 27.

The following table, just completed at the Census Office, exhibits the totals of the population of the States and Territories, classified as foreign and native, the totals of the classification into white, colored, Indian, and Chinese having already been published.

STATES.	Native.	Foreign.
Alabama	[illegible]	[illegible]
Arkansas	[illegible]	[illegible]
California	[illegible]	[illegible]
Connecticut	[illegible]	[illegible]
Delaware	[illegible]	[illegible]
Florida	[illegible]	[illegible]
Georgia	[illegible]	[illegible]
Illinois	[illegible]	[illegible]
Indiana	[illegible]	[illegible]
Iowa	[illegible]	[illegible]
Kansas	[illegible]	[illegible]
Kentucky	[illegible]	[illegible]
Louisiana	[illegible]	[illegible]
Maine	[illegible]	[illegible]
Maryland	[illegible]	[illegible]
Massachusetts	[illegible]	[illegible]
Michigan	[illegible]	[illegible]
Minnesota	[illegible]	[illegible]
Mississippi	[illegible]	11191
Missouri	[illegible]	[illegible]
Nebraska	[illegible]	[illegible]
Nevada	[illegible]	[illegible]
New Hampshire	[illegible]	[illegible]
New Jersey	[illegible]	[illegible]
New York	[illegible]	[illegible]
North Carolina	[illegible]	[illegible]
Ohio	[illegible]	[illegible]
Oregon	[illegible]	[illegible]
Pennsylvania	[illegible]	[illegible]
Rhode Island	[illegible]	[illegible]
South Carolina	[illegible]	[illegible]
Tennessee	[illegible]	[illegible]
Texas	[illegible]	[illegible]
Vermont	[illegible]	[illegible]
Virginia	[illegible]	[illegible]
West Virginia	[illegible]	[illegible]
Wisconsin	[illegible]	[illegible]
Totals	[illegible]	[illegible]
TERRITORIES.		
Arizona	[illegible]	[illegible]
Colorado	[illegible]	[illegible]
Dakota	[illegible]	[illegible]
District of Columbia	[illegible]	[illegible]
Idaho	[illegible]	[illegible]
Montana	[illegible]	[illegible]
New Mexico	[illegible]	[illegible]
Utah	[illegible]	[illegible]
Washington	[illegible]	[illegible]
Wyoming	[illegible]	[illegible]
Totals	[illegible]	[illegible]

SUMMARY.

Total population of the United States, composed of natives, [illegible]; foreigners, [illegible]—38,555,983.

For purposes of comparison and summarizing the tables already published, the total population of the United States may be made to appear under the following classification:

White	[illegible]
Colored	4,880,009
Indians	[illegible]
Chinese	[illegible]
Total	[illegible]

Of the Indians and Chinese, the Territories contain 4,[illegible] of the former, and 7,[illegible] of the latter.

The Indian Territory and Alaska are not included or mentioned in any of the census tables above epitomized.

A Pennsylvanian Picks up a $75,000 Diamond in South Africa.

A New York *World* correspondent, writing from the South Africa diamond fields, under date of June 15, says: Mr. J. B. Hopkins, from Lockport, Pa., came to South Africa two months ago, and last Monday, the wind blowing so hard, causing thick clouds of dust, so that no one could remain in their claims, Hopkins meandered out from the camp and over the plain, and observing some garnets shining on the ground, about a mile and a half from camp, he dropped on his knee and elbow, and, picking it up, commenced to scrape for more, when a bright point came to view. Scraping under this, out popped a magnificent 55¾ karat diamond, octahedron, flawless and speckless, of that peculiar straw-color that is so fashionable in England, and worth in the United States at least $75,000. When it made its appearance Hopkins was paralyzed for a moment, and the diamond could have been taken from him without his having the power to prevent it. Hopkins and I are partners now, and on the 4th of September we leave for America, via Cape Town and England, with over $100,000 worth of beautiful rough diamonds of all colors, shapes, and sizes.

MONETARY AND COMMERCIAL.

MONETARY.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, Aug. 30.

In the money market no changes have occurred within the past twenty-four hours. Good business paper was in active request at the banks, the latter possessing a larger amount of idle capital than they care to carry, and are willing lenders at a reasonable rate of interest on passably good security. Possibly the demand to-day was a little better than on yesterday, owing to the near approach of the end of the month, and the consequent settling of the large number of speculative contracts in grain, provisions, &c., which invariably occur. Indeed, at those banks whose customers are almost wholly grain dealers, there was a great deal of money changing hands to-day, and there is a prospect of a brisk day in financial circles to-morrow, the "corner" on wheat and the almost numberless settlements that must occur warranting this belief. Outside of grain and provision dealers the demand for money is very small. Interest rates were unchanged.

Orders from country points for currency were generally small, notwithstanding the increase in the receipts of grain, which would indicate that interior districts are better supplied with funds than has been customary at this season during late years.

Eastern exchange was flat. The supply was largely in excess of the demand, and sellers were obliged to accept the figures buyers were sufficiently magnanimous to give—75c@$1.00 discount per $1,000. Counter rates were at 1-10@¼c discount buying and par selling.

The following quotations for buying and selling government bonds and local stocks in this market this afternoon, are furnished by Lunt, Preston & Kean, bankers, 47 Clark street:

GOVERNMENTS.

	Buying.	Selling.
Sixes, 1881	[illegible]	[illegible]
5-20s, 1862, large	[illegible]	[illegible]
5-20s, 1864	[illegible]	[illegible]
5-20s, 1865	[illegible]	[illegible]
5-20s, 1865, January and July	[illegible]	[illegible]
5-20s, 1867, January and July	[illegible]	[illegible]
5-20s, 1868, January and July	[illegible]	[illegible]
10-40s, large	[illegible]	[illegible]
10-40s, small	[illegible]	[illegible]
U. S. Pacific, currency sixes	[illegible]	[illegible]
Northern Pacific 7-30s		[illegible]
Union Pacific Railroad bonds flat		[illegible]
Central Pacific Railroad bonds flat		101

LOCAL AND MISCELLANEOUS SECURITIES.

Chicago 7s	[illegible]	
Cook County 7s	[illegible]	
Gold and gold coupons	[illegible]	[illegible]
Silver	105	
Eastern exchange	1-10 dis.	Par.
Sterling exchange		
Gold drafts on New York		[illegible]

LAND WARRANTS AND SCRIP.

	Buying.	Selling.
160s	[illegible]	[illegible]
120s	[illegible]	[illegible]
40s, War 1812	[illegible]	[illegible]
40s, War 1812	[illegible]	[illegible]
Agricultural College Land Scrip		[illegible]

GOLD IN NEW YORK.

Opening	[illegible]	1:30 p. m.	[illegible]
10:00 a. m.	[illegible]	2:15 p. m.	[illegible]
11:00 a. m.	[illegible]	2:30 p. m.	[illegible]
12:00 a. m.	[illegible]	3:30 p. m.	[illegible]
1:00 p. m.	[illegible]	Close	[illegible]

SECURITIES IN LONDON—1:30 P. M.

Consols [illegible]

[illegible]

COMMERCIAL.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, Aug. 30.

The following table shows the receipts and shipments of produce at this point during the past twenty-four hours:

[illegible]

The following grain was received up to 10 o'clock this morning: 431 cars wheat, [illegible] cars corn, [illegible] cars oats, [illegible] cars barley. Total ([illegible] cars), [illegible] bu.

Withdrawn yesterday for city consumption: 10,405 bu wheat, [illegible] bu corn, [illegible] bu oats, [illegible] bu barley.

There was comparatively little doing on 'Change to-day, the excitement in wheat taking away the interest usually exhibited in many departments, while it failed to lead to anything like activity in the leading cereal. There was not much change in prices. If anything were needed to show the evil that a corner produces it was to be found in the utter listlessness exhibited by a great many of the operators in everything except wheat, and the avidity with which they seized upon and discussed all rumors relative to the combination and its intentions. The receipts of grain were again fully [illegible] indications of a falling off within a few days. The shipping movement was dull.

Another attempt is made to secure the re-enactment of Rule thirteen, forbidding corners. A motion was made to-day to reconsider to-morrow the vote taken on the 21st instant, by which it was decided to indefinitely postpone the consideration of the matter. The feeling in regard to it ran very high to-day, the action being discussed with considerable warmth. And no wonder; it is a matter of pecuniary life or death to many operators, and they can scarcely be expected to be otherwise than terribly in earnest. The only wonder is that they take it so coolly as they do.

The Board of Trade will probably have to deal, in its corporate capacity, with another little affair growing out of the corner in wheat. One of the parties, who belongs, in some way, to the combination, offered several times to-day, to "sell any amount of cash wheat at $1.30," that being the figure at which the combination was selling. A rather prominent operator showed himself able to take the part of a mo-lester, to some purpose, by saying, "I will take two million bushels, and insist on your making it in." The other affected to take it as a joke, and finally wanted to back out, when he found that the buyer was in earnest. The transaction differed in no way from trades that are made on 'Change almost daily, except in magnitude; the question is can a limit be [illegible] amount of [illegible] It is said that it is nearly physically impossible to deliver [illegible] wheat before [illegible] o'clock to-morrow. But it is not less possible for one party to deliver two million than for several parties to deliver seven or eight million, when none of them own the property they sell. It is expected that the buyer will insist on the delivery of the property, or else claim that the combination has no right to [illegible] the [illegible] and the men who have sold to them, in which the combination would not have bought but for the expectation that the sellers would be unable to buy the wheat, except from them at fancy prices.

There is one more point connected with the wheat corner that deserves attention. The shorts are bound to deliver No. 2 spring wheat; any lower grade will not fill the bill. Now, Rejected No. 2 spring wheat has been in good demand for a long time past. The [illegible] of store, put it through a cleaning mill, and reshipped it to the elevator as No. 2, making to-day the handsome profit of 22c per bu, minus the small cost of cleaning and handling. Of course, this is an additional load for the combination to carry, and forms one of the many reasons why they should lose by an operation which will work such wide-spread loss among their fellows.

Another matter was reported yesterday to have been suspended from all the "privileges" of the Board of Trade of this city. Would it not be well to change the word? When a member pays his entrance fees and annual dues, he acquires certain *rights* which are no more privileges, than the right to breathe, or to eat the food that a man has paid for. The board, as a whole, may have enjoyed certain privileges granted by the Legislature in years gone by, but it has few of them now, and the board can confer no privileges on its members, or take them away. Under a republican form of government we should have no privileged classes, either commercial or otherwise. The right of a man to buy and sell in an institution of which he is a part proprietor is certainly no privilege.

HIGHWINES were very quiet at yesterday's medium price, sales being restricted to 150 brls at 89½c. The market closed nominally steady at that quotation.

Lake freights were dull and unchanged. Vessel owners asked an advance of ½c early, in view of the increasing receipts, but withdrew the claim when they found that operators were far more anxious to settle up their speculative trading than to ship out the property. A total of 7 grain charters was reported, which, with 3 yesterday afternoon, will carry out 38,000 bu wheat; 140,000 bu corn; and 24,000 bu oats. Rates to Buffalo on wheat and corn were 5c and 5¼c (oats 3¾c); to Kingston, 12c and 11c; to Oswego, 11c and 10½c. Through rates were unchanged, at 14c for wheat, and 13c for corn, to New York.

Provisions were dull and weak. Mess pork was nominally firm early, some holders expecting a demand to fill September options, but it was soon found that nobody wanted it, and the market weakened, being weaker also on the winter options, in sympathy. Lard was easier, being freely offered, with no buyers. Meats were quoted strong early, but about noon a prominent packer appeared, offering to sell short ribs at 6c; short clear at 6¼c; and shoulders for December delivery, 30 days in salt, at 4c. Shoulders for present delivery were the only exception to the rule of weakness in pork products, which nobody seemed to want. The market closed at the following range of quotations: Mess pork, regular, cash, or seller September, $12.50@12.62½; do seller October, $12.75@12.85; do seller December, $12.75; do seller January, $12.75. Lard, cash or seller September, 8¾@8⅞c; do seller December, 8⅝c; do seller the year, 8⅝@8¾c; summer rendered lard, 8½@8⅝c. Sweet pickled hams, 10@11c. Dry salted meats (loose) from winter-slaughtered hogs at 5@5¼c for shoulders; 5½@6c for short ribs; 6@6¼c for short clear. Boxed meats at 5¼@5½c for shoulders; 6½c for short ribs; 6¾c for short clear. Bacon meats quoted at 6@6½c for shoulders; 7½c for short ribs, and 8c for short clear; bacon hams at 13@15c. Mess beef at $11.00; extra mess beef at $13.50; butchers' lots quoted at $9.50@10.00 for mess, and $11.00@12.00 for extra mess. Tallow at 7¾@8c, and greases at 5¼@7½c. Sales were reported of 65 brls mess pork (special brand) at $12.70; 1,000 tcs lard seller September on private terms; 50 tcs choice gut lard at 8½c; 40,000 lbs shoulders at 5c; 40,000 lbs short ribs (averaging 30 lbs) at 6¼c.

Flour was more active, the inquiry being for white winters and spring extras, which changed hands at yesterday's prices. Spring superfines continue in light demand, but are held firmly. Nothing doing in rye flour. Bran and middlings ruled inactive. White winter extras sold at $6.00@7.00, and spring extras at a range of $5.20@6.25. Sales were as follows: White Winters—100 brls "Globe" (Michigan) at $6.25; 55 brls not named at $7.00; 100 brls do at $6.25; 150 brls do at $6.50; 100 brls on p. t. Spring Extras—50 brls "Atlantic" at $5.25; 100 brls not named at $6.25; 100 brls do at $5.75; 50 brls do at $5.50; 100 brls at $5.40; 50 brls do at $5.25; 100 brls do at $5.20; 900 brls on p. t. Total, 1,955 brls.

Wheat was dull and uncertain. No. 2 spring for this month was run up some 5c per bu yesterday afternoon, to $1.30, and averaged about that figure to-day, many short sales were settled by the combination at $1.29@1.31, most of the transactions being at $1.30, at which price the market closed nominal. Car lots of No. 2 spring sold at $1.28@1.29, the feeling being very irregular, closing at $1.29½@1.30. Those car lots not bought by the combination for the purpose of keeping up the market, were taken by the short interest to mass in round lots, and few of the shorts cared to take so much trouble, when they [illegible]

[illegible]

LATER.

The demand for No. 2 spring wheat at the Afternoon Board was of a fair character, and prices were firm, the market closing at $1.30 seller August, and [illegible] for seller September. No. 2 corn was in moderate speculative inquiry, and prices were a shade higher, closing at 46c seller the month, and 46¼c seller September. Pork products were dull, with sales of 40,000 lbs dry salted shoulders at 5c. Lake freights were inactive.

CHICAGO LIVE STOCK MARKET.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, Aug. 30.

The following table shows the daily receipts of live stock during the week, up to this evening:

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Monday	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Tuesday	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Wednesday	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Total	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Same time last week	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Week before last	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

Shipments to-day, and for the week, up to this evening, were as follows:

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Monday	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Tuesday	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Wednesday	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Total	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

CATTLE—Drovers encountered another dull and unprofitable market to-day. The receipts were lighter than yesterday's or Monday's, but the yards were well filled with stale cattle—most of which have been held over from day to day since early last week—so that the supply was actually larger than on either of the preceding two days, and with no improvement in the demand, prices were again weak, unsettled, and irregular. The market's below are in about as unsatisfactory a condition as they well can be, and, low and unremunerative as prices now are here, there is really no margin for Eastern shippers to operate upon and their purchases are necessarily restricted. There was no change for the better in the quality of the stock offered for sale. On the contrary, the average was even poorer, there being but one really choice drove, and few that would properly grade above medium, the larger portion consisting of cows, thin native steers, Texas and Cherokee cattle. The best drove was taken at $5.70, but sales at over $5.50 were not numerous, most of the transfers being at prices ranging from $4.50 downward to $2.50, as a glance at the published sales will show. Stock steers were inquired for to a fair extent, but comparatively few changed hands, as feeders were not willing to pay what holders considered a reasonable price for them. Straight lots of thrifty young steers, averaging 900 lbs and upward, were held at $3.50@3.75, while the poorer sorts were offered at prices ranging from $2.75@3.25. Butchers' stock sold chiefly at $2.50@3.75. The market closed as it opened—dull and unsettled.

CATTLE PRICES.

Extra—Graded steers, averaging 1,400 lbs, and upward	[illegible]
Choice Beeves—Fine, fat, well-formed 3 to 5 year old steers, and averaging 1,300 to 1,380 lbs	[illegible]
Good Beeves—Well fatted, finely formed steers, averaging 1,150 to 1,250 lbs	[illegible]
Fair Grades—Fair steers, in fair flesh, averaging 1,050 to 1,200 lbs	[illegible]
Medium Class—Medium steers and good cows for city slaughter, averaging 900 to 1,100 lbs	[illegible]
Stock Cattle—Common cattle in decent flesh, averaging 700 to 1,050 lbs	[illegible]
Inferior—Light and thin cows and steers	[illegible]

CATTLE SALES TO-DAY.

No.	Av.	Price.
17 medium steers	[illegible]	[illegible]
103 Texas cattle	[illegible]	[illegible]
40 Texas cattle	[illegible]	[illegible]
31 Texas cattle	[illegible]	[illegible]
23 rough fat steers	[illegible]	[illegible]
15 butchers' cows	[illegible]	[illegible]
30 Texas cattle	[illegible]	[illegible]
18 Texas cattle	[illegible]	[illegible]
17 good shipping steers	[illegible]	[illegible]
1 heifers	[illegible]	[illegible]
19 good fat steers	[illegible]	[illegible]
20 good fat steers	[illegible]	[illegible]
38 Texas cattle	[illegible]	[illegible]
37 Texas cattle	[illegible]	[illegible]
20 Texas cattle	[illegible]	[illegible]
125 Texas cattle	[illegible]	[illegible]
40 Texas cattle	[illegible]	[illegible]
34 Texas cattle	[illegible]	[illegible]
17 Texas cattle	[illegible]	[illegible]
12 Texas cattle	[illegible]	[illegible]
17 butchers' stock	[illegible]	[illegible]
1 good steers	[illegible]	[illegible]
11 good steers	[illegible]	[illegible]
16 good steers	[illegible]	[illegible]
17 Texas cattle	[illegible]	[illegible]
17 light steers	[illegible]	[illegible]
16 extra steers	[illegible]	[illegible]
35 Cherokee and native steers	[illegible]	[illegible]
17 choice steers	[illegible]	[illegible]
3 cows	[illegible]	[illegible]
16 thin steers	[illegible]	[illegible]
17 good cows	[illegible]	[illegible]
26 common cows	[illegible]	[illegible]

HOGS—The receipts to-day exhibit a respectable increase on those of yesterday or Monday, but the supply was by no means as large as had generally been looked for, and notwithstanding the [illegible]

[illegible]

CHICAGO DAILY MARKET.

[illegible]

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

[illegible]

PROPOSALS.

DECATUR & STATE LINE RAILWAY.

Notice to Contractors.

[illegible]

Chicago, Aug. 29, 1871.

PROPOSALS.

Proposals will be received by the Chicago and Atchison Bridge Company, at their office, in the city of Atchison, Kansas, until September [illegible], 1871, for the construction of a Railway and Highway Bridge across the Missouri River, between Atchison, Kansas, and Winthrop, Missouri.

[illegible]

Atchison, Kansas, August 21, 1871.

TIME TABLE.

Arrival and Departure of Trains.

SPRING ARRANGEMENT.

Illinois Central.

[illegible]

Lake Shore & Michigan Southern Railway.

[illegible]

Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad.

[illegible]

GAMES AND PASTIMES.

Victory of the White Stockings Over the Athletics—Score, 6 to 3.

Comments of the New York Press on the White Stocking-Mutual Game.

The Newport Cup—The Ward Crew.

BASE BALL.

WHITE STOCKINGS VS. ATHLETICS.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 30.—The White Stockings have played another of those fielding games [illegible]

[illegible]

The White Stocking party came over from New York last evening, and put up at the Bingham House, being generally in fine health. [illegible]

[illegible]

FIRST INNING.

[illegible]

SECOND INNING.

[illegible]

THIRD INNING.

[illegible]

THE SARATOGA REGATTA.

The champion Ward Crew, of Cornwall, Orange County, composed of the four brothers Henry, Gilbert, Ellis, and Joshua, will leave their home for Saratoga, preparatory to entering the race on the 6th of September. [illegible]

THE FORTHCOMING RACE AT HALIFAX.

HALIFAX, Aug 30—4 p. m.—The fog is increasing, and rain has set in. There is small chance of the race taking place to-day. The Paris crew are reported to have returned, and are going to row. Public opinion in St. John drove them back, and the feeling against them here is very strong.

AMUSEMENTS.

McVICKER'S THEATRE.

The performance last evening at McVicker's New Theatre was a repetition of the comedy of "Extremes," with the novel effect of a change of cast throughout, with the exception of Miss Cameron, the leading lady, who retained her part of Mrs. Crosby, in which she appeared on Monday evening. [illegible]

[illegible]

Osgood's Brick-Making Machine—Its Advantages.

[illegible]

Business Edifices of St. Louis.

[illegible]

AQUATIC.

[illegible]

CHRIST CHURCH.

Reply of Bishop Whitehouse to the Last Letter of the Wardens.

The following is the reply of Bishop Whitehouse to the last letter from the Wardens of Christ Church:

To the Wardens of Christ Church:

[illegible]

REAL ESTATE.

[illegible]

SACRILEGE.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

[illegible]

C. D. H.

Chicago Academy of Music.

[illegible]

BUSINESS NOTICES.

[illegible]

MARRIED.

[illegible]

DIED.

[illegible]

FOR SALE.

[illegible]

AMUSEMENTS.

McVICKER'S NEW THEATRE.

FIRST WEEK OF THE SEASON.

The pleasant Comedy of

EXTREMES!

Every Evening During the Week.

Thursday and Saturday Matinee,

With the following principal artists in the cast: Mr. J. H. McVICKER, Mr. J. WHEELOCK, Mr. H. L. BASCOMBE, Mr. SIDNEY SMITH, Miss ISADORE CAMERON, Mrs. CLARA STONEALL, and Miss ADELA PALMER.

The next production will be SARATOGA.

Night prices—50 cents, 75 cents, and $1.

Matinee prices—25 cents, 50 cents, and 75 cents.

HOOLEY'S OPERA HOUSE.

R. M. HOOLEY & F. E. AIKEN, Props. and Man'g'rs.

Last Nights of the True, Legitimate Triumph

THURSDAY, FRIDAY, and SATURDAY EVENINGS, at 8 o'clock,

THE HUNCHBACK.

With its powerful and complete cast of characters.

Saturday, Grand Matinee at 1½ o'clock.

Monday, THE TWO THORNS.

COL. WOOD'S MUSEUM.

MONDAY EVENING, August 28, and every evening until further notice, the NEW AND ORIGINAL SENSATIONAL DRAMA,

CAST UPON THE WORLD.

Grand Matinee Wednesday & Saturday.

Curtain rises at 8 o'clock precisely.

No improper persons admitted.

DEARBORN THEATRE.

Crowded Houses! New Bill! The Favorite Dearborn

MINSTRELS.

First week of Dellworth's celebrated character,

JERRY CLIP.

First times of Lotz Schoolcraft in his famous DUTCH SONGS AND DANCES.

NEW BALLADS BY THE GREAT QUINTETTE.

Seats secured six days in advance.

SHERMAN HOUSE STAKE.

TROTTING STAKE for 5-year-olds, $25 each, half forfeit, 45 entries.

The Sherman House gives a valuable piece of PLATE to the WINNER.

Thos. H. Brown, Novelty Carriage Works, a SULKY to the SECOND.

Ben. Lane, 101 Randolph-st., a TRACK HARNESS to the THIRD.

DEXTER PARK—Saturday, Sept. 2.

Pools will be sold at the Sherman House the evening preceding the race.

JOS. CAIRN SIMPSON, Sec'y.

GRAND CONCERT

For the Benefit of the Providence Hospital,

At Metropolitan Hall, THURSDAY EVENING, August 31. Tickets, admitting two, $1.00.

AUCTION SALES.

By WM. A. BUTTERS & CO.

DESIRABLE STOCK OF

DRY GOODS,

Clothing, Linen Goods, Yankee Notions, Boots, Shoes, &c.,

AT AUCTION.

On THURSDAY, Aug. 31, at 9½ o'clock, at Dearborn Block, 5, 7, 9 and 11 Randolph-st.

WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers.

BANKRUPT SALE OF BOOTS & SHOES

AT AUCTION.

On THURSDAY, Aug. 31, at 9½ o'clock a. m., at our Salesrooms, 5, 7, 9 and 11 Randolph-st.

WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers.

SPECIAL SALES,

BY

WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers,

Sept. 5, 6 and 7, 1871,

At their spacious Salesrooms in Dearborn Block, 5, 7, 9 and 11 Randolph-st., Chicago, Ill.

On TUESDAY, Sept. 5, at 9½ o'clock a. m.,

600 Cases Boots, Shoes,

Balmorals, Slippers, Gaiters, and Rubbers.

100 Cases Soft Hats for Men and Boys.

On WEDNESDAY, Sept. 6, at 9½ o'clock a. m.,

Ready-Made Clothing,

Cloths, Cassimeres, Satinets, Velveteens, Tailors' Trimmings, Government Clothing, Umbrellas, Buck Gloves, and Gauntlets.

On THURSDAY, Sept. 7, at 9½ o'clock a. m.,

Dry Goods, Dress Goods,

Silks, Alpacas, Flannels, Gray, Blue, and White Blankets, Skirts, Balmorals, Shirts and Drawers, Hosiery, White and Brown Muslins, Prints, Germantown Knit Goods, Shawls, Bed Spreads and Comforters,

Fancy Goods, Yankee Notions,

OIL CLOTHS, CARPETINGS, &c.

By C. C. THAYER & CO.

Two-Story Frame House,

No. 188 East Twelfth-st., with Five Years' Lease of Ground,

AT AUCTION,

SATURDAY, Sept. 2, 1871, at 10½ o'clock a. m., on the premises.

By C. C. THAYER & CO., Auctioneers.

TERMS—¼ cash, balance in 30, 60, and 90 days.

By GEO. P. GORE & CO.

22, 24 and 26 Randolph-st.

AT AUCTION,

A Large and Attractive Stock of

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE,

CARPETS, CROCKERY, CHINA and GLASSWARE, Chamber Sets, Parlor Suites, Bureaus, Bedsteads, Extension and Marble-top Tables, Book Cases, Chairs, Show Cases, Floor Oilcloth, etc.; 20,000 Genuine and Iron Crown Cigars.

On SATURDAY, September 2, at 9½ a. m.

By COLBY & WIRTS.

Regular Friday Sale

OF

PARLOR AND CHAMBER SETS,

Easy Chairs, Book Cases, Side Boards, Wardrobes, Hall Racks, Marble-top Tables, Office, Dining, and Kitchen Furniture, Chairs, &c.,

AT AUCTION,

Friday, Sept. 1, at 10 o'clock, at our rooms, 43 and 44 Dearborn-st.

Also, second-hand Furniture, including Carpets, Crockery, Bedding, Stoves, Mirrors, Paintings, Silver Plated Ware, Window Shades, &c. We are manufacturers' agents and sell NEW FURNITURE through the week at their prices, saving purchasers the retail profits, and by Auction every Friday. COLBY & WIRTS, Auctioneers and Furniture Manufacturers' Agents, 43 and 44 Dearborn-st.

By C. M. GILBERT & CO.

40,000 CIGARS,

300 Packages Assorted Teas, an Invoice of Peanuts in Bales,

Sugar, Coffee, Syrup, Molasses, Codfish, Herring, AT AUCTION, on Thursday morning, at 10 o'clock, at the Auction Rooms 42 LaSalle-st.

By REED, FLERSHEIM & CO.

On Thursday, Aug. 31, at 10 o'clock,

10,000 lbs. White Lead

In 25, 50, and 100 lb. Kegs.

At our salesroom, 23 and 25 Randolph-st.

REED, FLERSHEIM & CO., Auctioneers.

By JULIUS SPEYER,

Auctioneer, Office No. 147 Randolph-st.

THIS DAY, AT 10 O'CLOCK, THE ENTIRE

FURNITURE!

Carpets, Cutlery, Glass & Silverware,

Of the four-story building, known as the "Monroe House," at No. 179 South Clark-st. Also, some fine SUBURBAN LOTS. Dealers, call. Sale positive. By order of H. LOWE, Esq.

AGENTS WANTED.

AGENTS WANTED—FOR NOVELTIES FIRST introduced in the West, direct from the manufacturers. Novel, useful, cheap and durable; in daily use. Men and women of good address can make from $5 to $10 per day canvassing. Attractive goods to sell at State and County fairs. The exclusive agency and sale given, if desired, by contract, to the right kind of men, for counties or States. Samples and descriptive circulars sent on receipt of 25 cents. W. P. THURSTON, Manufacturer's Agent, 136 Clark-st., Chicago, Illinois.

AGENTS WANTED—OUT-DOOR WORK—OBtaining subscriptions to THE ALDINE is a pleasant and remunerative summer occupation. The work itself insures a respectful reception, and it is only entrusted to educated and respectable persons to canvass. Send 25 cents for a sample copy, and full information to JAMES SUTTON & CO., Publishers, 23 Liberty-st., New York.

AGENTS WANTED—$150 A MONTH! EMPLOYment! Extra inducements! A premium horse and wagon for agents. We desire to employ agents for a term of seven years to sell the Buckeye $20 Shuttle Sewing Machine. It makes a stitch alike on both sides, and is the best low-priced licensed machine in the world. W. A. HENDERSON & CO., Cleveland, Ohio, or St. Louis, Mo.

AGENTS WANTED—$100 A MONTH AND EXpenses made selling Surprise Candies at county and state fairs. R. E. LANDON, Agent, 139 and 141 Fifth-av., Chicago.

AGENTS WANTED—TO SELL AN ARTICLE OF merit. Apply at 135 LaSalle-st., basement. E. Y. REID & CO.

AGENTS WANTED—MEN AND WOMEN—FOR two fast-selling articles; one pays 100, and the other 300 per cent; every family will buy them; samples, &c. 50 worth 50c. A. RAY, 230 Lake-st., Chicago.

AGENTS WANTED—LADIES OR GENTLEMEN for a new, popular, and rapidly selling work. The Four Gospels in One presents, in one continuous narrative in chronological order, all the facts and sayings of the four Gospels. Endorsed by leading men of all denominations. Sample sent for $1.50; terms on application. E. A. CAMPBELL, 131 Clark-st.

AGENTS WANTED—IN EVERY CITY TO SELL our block plane, a new invention; every mechanic will purchase one; send for circular. J. W. BROWN & CO., 20 Schoolst., Boston, Mass.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST—$100 REWARD WILL BE GIVEN TO THE finder of gent's diamond cluster pin, lost at Dexter Park Aug. 29, and no questions asked. Call at 17 South Canal-st., up stairs.

LOST—BETWEEN NO. 22 WASHINGTON-ST. AND Monroe-st., on Wabash-av., a misses' black back waterproof, sleeves trimmed with lace. The finder will be suitably rewarded if left at COBB'S Library, 22 Washington-st.

STRAYED—INTO MY BARN, A SORRELL COLT, about 2 years of age, with silver mane and tail. Apply at 223 West Randolph-st.

STRAYED—FROM MY STABLE, A BRIGHT BAY mare, 15 hands high, with a ring mark on the near side fore foot, done with halter, about 9 years old; when last seen was on Fulton-st., going west. Any party that will return the same, or give information to MR. JOSEPH FIELDHOUSE, 21 North Peoria-st., will be well rewarded for their trouble.

TAKEN UP—CAME INTO MY ENCLOSURE, A bay horse about 7 years old, having the appearance of being worked. The owner can have the same by proving property and paying charges, at corner of Cottage Grove and Sixty-first-st., Hyde Park. C. DRAKE.

$50 REWARD—FOR THE CONVICTION OF the thief that stole my chestnut sorrel mare, [illegible]

TO LEASE.

[illegible]

CITY REAL ESTATE.

[illegible]

SUBURBAN REAL ESTATE.

[illegible]

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

[illegible]

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

[illegible]

MACHINERY.

[illegible]

CLAIRVOYANTS.

[illegible]

PERSONAL.

[illegible]

BOARDING AND LODGING.

[illegible]

BOARD WANTED.

[illegible]

TO RENT—HOUSES.

[illegible]

TO RENT—ROOMS.

[illegible]

TO RENT—STORES, OFFICES, ETC.

[illegible]

WANTED TO RENT.

[illegible]

INSTRUCTION.

[illegible]

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

[illegible]

HELP WANTED—MALE.

Miscellaneous.

[illegible]

Bookkeepers, Clerks, Etc.

[illegible]

HELP WANTED—FEMALE.

[illegible]

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALE.

Miscellaneous.

[illegible]

Bookkeepers, Clerks, Etc.

[illegible]

Salesmen.

[illegible]

Trades.

[illegible]

Coachmen, Etc.

[illegible]

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALE.

Miscellaneous.

[illegible]

Domestics.

[illegible]

BUSINESS CHANCES.

[illegible]

MISCELLANEOUS.

[illegible]

PARTNERS WANTED.

[illegible]

FINANCIAL.

[illegible]